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REACTION TO U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION REPORTED

Production Startup Noted

LD110924 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] In view of Washington's decision to start serial production and stockpiling of neutron weapons, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has been warned about the dangers spelled out by the rampant race in nuclear arms. Neutron warheads cause little destruction but doom people to the agony of dying from radiation. There has been a demonstration of protest against the American decision outside the U.S. Consulate in Milan. The World Federation of Trade Unions has described President Reagan's move as an act directed against mankind. The White House decision, taken as it was without consultation with the other NATO countries, has caused a storm of indignation in Western Europe. The Norwegian Government has protested to the United States. The foreign ministers of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their country's opposition to the American plan.

Meanwhile, the American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has said the United States has already begun to manufacture and store neutron weapons. He told newsmen on Monday that the warheads could be airlifted to Western Europe in a matter of hours. Earlier, the defense secretary said that the United States had no particular reason to consult its allies on the issue.

Press Reaction

LD110916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2142 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)--Commenting on U.S. President Reagan's decision to go all the way in the production of the neutron weapon, PRAVDA writes that "the horrendous decision to produce the neutron weapon is the latest step in the present U.S. administration's adventuristic policies, for the neutron bomb is one of the most refined and barbaric means of mass destruction. It is a weapon which produces an exceptionally high level of radiation, directed not against military targets or hardware but against human beings."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA notes that those close to the President are now trying to put a brave face on a sorry business. "A White House spokesman said the development of the neutron weapon was supposedly an 'internal matter' of the United States Government. In other words, anything I want I take. But what of the earlier assurances that the question of the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in West Europe would definitely be discussed with NATO's junior partners?"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA emphasizes: "The secret schemes of the strategists over the ocean are quite clear: Having accumulated stocks of neutron weapons they would now like to deploy them in other countries, primarily in West Europe right on the heels of the American cruise missile and the Pershing II missile. In this way they hope to protect their country against any retaliatory action in the event the U.S. unleashes a nuclear war. But their dreams will never come true."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN says Washington's decision is "an insolent challenge to the public opinion of West Europe and the whole world, and it shows that all Washington's expatiation about its 'desire' for a resumption of the SALT talks is a crude deceit designed to mask the preparation for nuclear war which is being pursued by the Reagan administration."

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA stresses that in taking the decision on full-scale production of neutron weapons, the U.S. administration is ignoring the Soviet proposal for joint renunciation of neutron bomb production. "It has thereby taken on itself responsibility for unfolding a new and most dangerous round in the nuclear arms race."

SOVETSKAYA KULTURA notes in a commentary that Reagan made his decision on 6 August. "History will elucidate the motives which made him take this step on the day on which, 36 years ago, the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It is most likely that the President especially wanted to stress the continuity of the American policy of brigandage. American imperialism has again shown that it professes the morality of cannibals."

"Washington's new dangerous step toward the brink is yet another serious indication of the recklessness of the Reagan administration, which is pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster," concludes SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

Decision 'Open Challenge'

LD101700 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The American President, Ronald Reagan, has decided to go ahead with the full-scale production of the neutron weapon. Our news analyst Yuriy Soltan makes these observations:

The undisguised cynicism of the Washington administration is shocking indeed. The decision to start a serial production of neutron warheads was taken on 6 August, that is the day that marked 36 years since an American atom bomb destroyed the Japanese city of Hiroshima. More than 200,000 people then died in nuclear flames, the victims of American imperial ambition. The catastrophe Washington is planning now is still more apalling. The proposed production of that most inhuman weapon of mass destruction signals a new step in preparations for a global nuclear holocaust. The American move is an open challenge to the world community.

As far as America's NATO allies are concerned, they are getting a subordinate treatment from Washington. According to the New York TIMES, President Reagan told the National Security Council he would no longer permit American military decisions to depend on allied support. Furthermore, the West European allies had not even been consulted, although it is these countries that would be America's hostage should a nuclear war break out.

No matter what is said in Washington about the intention to stockpile the neutron warheads in the United States itself, those warheads are meant for export. They constitute a tactical offensive weapon designed to destroy people but to leave all property intact for the aggressor. Neutron warheads go to fill small-range missiles and artillery shells and this of course means that they constitute a prime danger to the nations on whose territory they are deployed. The Pentagon does not conceal the fact that it has the European war theater in mind.

As things now stand, America's neutron (?gift) to Western Europe is to be delivered in 1983 when it also starts deploying its medium-range nuclear missiles there. In fact, these are material preparations for what is termed a limited nuclear war so much advocated in Washington. Should a nuclear conflict erupt, however, it would hardly be possible to limit it to Europe alone and the neutron warhead multiplies such a danger to a very great extent because attempts are being made to equate the neutron warhead--which is a variety of the hydrogen bomb--with conventional weapons which can be used without permission from the (?top leaders).

The Soviet Union has more than once called on Washington to renounce by mutual agreement the production of the neutron weapon. The United States has rejected the proposal as it has in fact rejected the Soviet call for a dialogue on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe. Needless to say, the American attitude will compel the Soviet Union to reply in a way dictated by the interests of security of the Soviet people and its allies. The entire responsibility for the new and highly dangerous round of the nuclear arms race rests with the present day American leaders.

West Europe Reaction

LD101632 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov: "An Attempt To 'Wash One's Hands'!"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug, TASS--A wave of indignation, this is how one can describe the first reaction of the public of all countries to the decision of the United States' President Reagan on full-scale production of neutron weapons. Condemnation and protests were already expressed by leaders of India, Sweden, Norway and other countries. Remarkable, however, is the attitude assumed on this important and acute problem by the Governments of Britain and the FRG. Going by statements of officials and reports of the press of those countries, this position can be formulated in this way: "The decision on the neutron bomb is a domestic affair of the United States."

What can be said about such a stand? The answer is obvious: It is untenable and extremely dangerous. Indeed, what is the meaning of talk about the United States' "domestic affair?" Is the Pentagon going to use this barbarous weapon in Nevada or Atlanta? It is common knowledge that its use is envisaged in Europe and, going by statements of U.S. generals, above all in Western Europe. The great danger of the neutron weapon for peoples of European countries is obvious. It is precisely because of widespread and strong protests against this danger not only by the public but also by the ruling circles of West European countries who took into consideration the attitudes of their compatriots that the United States was compelled late in the seventies to give up launching the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in Western Europe.

It is clear that the danger of neutron death has not at all lessened. Quite the contrary, this danger has heightened now and not only by itself but also by its side-effects: As commentators in many countries justly note, the implementation of Reagan's present decision about the neutron bomb will complicate still more and put off the talks on such a question of vital importance for European countries as medium-range nuclear missile weapons. It is also clear that this might lead to a sharp aggravation of the overall situation in the world, specifically in the European Continent, might lead to further spiralling of the arms race with all consequences to follow, and with special risk for densely populated European countries. (It can hardly be believed in London or Bonn that in conditions when the West is being equipped with neutron weapons, measures in reply will not be taken by countries against which these neutron weapons are intended to be used.)

In light of this it is apparent that the attempt of certain countries to create the impression that they have nothing to do with Washington's decision about full-scale production of neutron weapons, to declare that they are not responsible for the implementation of this decision in practice can only mean connivance, the encouragement of the extremely dangerous course of the United States. Leaders of West European countries gave consent to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles yesterday. Some of them connive with Washington's neutron venture today. The question arises where is the limit to the compliance of West European leaders, the compliance that is fraught with a mortal danger for peoples of West European countries?

It is known that in the practice of relations among NATO member-countries such notions as the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" mean, as a rule, the implementation of Washington's demands by West Europeans. Another thing is also apparent: The governments of West European states whose political and economic potential in the North Atlantic bloc has increased considerably in the past years are now capable of curbing, bringing to the senses their transoceanic partner in NATO, of compelling it to give up its adventuristic dangerous decisions, provided, naturally, that they wish to do this, that they do not remain indifferent to the demands of their peoples, that they are guided by vital national interests.

The attempt to shirk responsibility, to wash one's hands like Pontius Pilate will only mean complicity in the venture that is mortally dangerous for European peoples.

Herbert Mies Decries Decision

LD102050 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 10 Aug, TASS--The decision of the President of the United States to start full-scale production of neutron weapons is directed against peace and vital interests of all peoples, particularly the population of the FRG, since it is absolutely clear that in the long run neutron weapons are meant to be deployed on the West German territory, Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies said today.

The United States Government thus showed that it is not for disarmament and talks on this matter but for the arms race and is preparing nuclear war, Herbert Mies said.

The decision on the production of the neutron bomb shows that the United States conducting the policy of the arms race and confrontation cannot play the role of a power protecting security of our people, Herbert Mies said. President Reagan ignored the Soviet Union's proposals to keep from creating the neutron bomb and to ban this cruel weapon, and launched a new phase of the arms race, thus proving once again that it is not the Soviet Union, but the United States that is responsible for the spiralling of the arms race.

The chairman of the German Communist Party described as awful disrespect for national rights and peaceful interests of the FRG the statement of the FRG Government that the production of the neutron bomb is a "domestic affair" of the United States. He stressed that such an approach is a hoax since it is clear to anyone that this type of weapons of mass destruction is meant for the European Continent, not for America.

The German Communist Party, Herbert Mies stressed, appeals to all citizens of the country, to factory and office workers, to women and mothers, to the young generation to protest against the decision of the Reagan administration on the production of the neutron bomb, to intensify the struggle against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the FRG territory, to compel the Government of the FRG to observe the national and peaceful interests of its country.

The chairman of the German Communist Party stated that nothing is of greater importance for the West German [word indistinct] than the struggle for peace and disarmament. They express their readiness in alliance with all democratic forces to widen the struggle against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb in the Federal Republic of Germany.

PRC 'Pleased' With Decision

LD101812 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 10 Aug 81

[TASS political observer Vladimir Serov: "Beijing Applauds Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug, TASS--Every step by Washington and NATO's militaristic circles aimed at further spiralling of the arms race and heightening of the threat of nuclear war causes unconcealed satisfaction in Beijing. This was so, for instance, when the U.S. administration imposed on its West European NATO allies in 1979 the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles weapons in Western Europe. This is Beijing's reaction to the order that was just issued by U.S. President Reagan for full-scale production of neutron weapons. While this decision caused a wave of indignation all over the world, while even official circles of a number of countries, including those that are NATO members, condemned this decision, satisfaction was expressed in the Chinese capital, as FRANCE PRESSE testifies, commenting on a report of the official Chinese news agency XINHUA.

What is it that pleases Beijing?

Beijing is pleased that Washington's decision on full-scale production of neutron bomb will speed up and facilitate their deployment in Western Europe. According to FRANCE PRESSE, observers in Beijing hold that the XINHUA report indicates China's wish that the neutron bomb be deployed in Europe. Beijing approval for the new decision of the Reagan government is another evidence of the militaristic stand of the present Chinese leadership, its striving to aggravate the international situation, to heighten the risk of an outbreak of war.

Verses of a certain high-placed Chinese leader devoted to the neutron bomb, not at all lyrical verses, were published in Beijing three years ago. That figure expressed the hope that with the passage of time Beijing will acquire such a bomb. Since that time relations between Beijing and Washington became much closer. The present U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig during his visit to Beijing in June said that the United States regards China as a "friendly country" and is prepared to supply it with offensive weapons. Now Beijing welcomes Washington's decision on full-scale production of neutron weapons. The question arises if this is not prompted by the calculations of the Chinese leadership to get neutron weapons by acquiring the know-how for their production.

Then one way or another, it is apparent that the Beijing rulers who are delighted with the Pentagon's barbarous weapons showed again to the whole world that they still think of war, possibly, with the use of the most horrible weapons.

WPC Condemns Decision

LD101756 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Aug, TASS--The World Peace Council has issued today the following statement, which reads:

The WPC condemns, in the strongest possible terms, the decision by U.S. President Reagan to produce neutron weapons. This action defies overwhelming world public opinion which compelled the former U.S. administration to suspend production of this inhuman weapon. It is the latest step in the U.S. drive for military superiority and thrusts the world ever closer to a nuclear catastrophe. The decision is doubly serious because the manufacture of component parts of neutron weapons is already proceeding. All that remains to be done is to assemble and to deploy them. Neutron weaponry of all kinds camouflages the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons, and contributes to the dangerous issue illusion that a nuclear war can be limited. Neutron weapons will exist in large numbers and will be placed at the disposal of many second string field commanders. They will be extremely difficult, if not impossible to monitor and verify. The temptation to use neutron weapons as a way to kill thousands of people while allegedly preserving property, will be very great.

Combined with the NATO decision to place new U.S. strategic missiles in Europe, this step by Reagan not only greatly increases the accumulation of nuclear weapons but adds a qualitatively new and more dangerous aspect to the arms built-up by the U.S., threatening to accelerate it to the point of no return. Therefore, the WPC calls on all its national committees and on people of goodwill everywhere, to take urgent sustained and united actions, as never before to condemn this decision by the U.S. administration and to demand that it be rescinded at once. Just as public opinion stopped the illegal barbaric neutron bomb before, it can and must do so once again. Neutron weapons must be outlawed.

NEVADA UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION REPORTED

PM101418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug, TASS--The United States has held another underground test--the ninth this year--of a nuclear device at a test site in the State of Nevada. According to the U.S. Department of Energy the yield of the explosion was around 20 kilotons.

APN DENMARK BUREAU CHIEF URGES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM101408 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Jul 81 p 8

[APN Copenhagen chief editor Sergey Volovets article: "The Soviet View of the Nordic Countries as a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] In the newspaper debate following the Socialist International meeting in Bonn two well-known arguments occur again and again. The first is that the Nordic countries are already a de facto nuclear-free zone and that there is therefore no need to negotiate a treaty about this. The second argument, put forward so eloquently by [Danish Conservative Party defense policy spokesman] Palle Simonsen, is that the proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries would undermine NATO's military effectiveness.

It is true that today there are no nuclear arms in the Nordic countries, but it is also clear that the Soviet Union must give its full attention to the consideration that this nuclear-free status must be preserved in the future. What are NATO's aims with its present military buildup in the area? When Harold Brown, Carter's defense secretary, handed over his post to his successor at the beginning of the year he announced that the United States intends to increase its arms stockpiles in the areas bordering northern Europe. That is what is happening today. Agreements between the United States on the one hand and Denmark and Norway on the other have laid the foundations for an infrastructure in these countries which from the Soviet side could be seen as serving army units equipped with nuclear arms. It has still not been made clear what is meant by a "crisis." Would the units which will be transported to Norway and Denmark in such a situation be equipped with nuclear arms?

The same Harold Brown also stated that "the Russians must realize that a conflict between them and the Americans in the area around the Persian Gulf could be extended to northern Europe, even as far as Norway. Let us assume that this position has been brought to the Russians' attention, even though they do not want such a development. But have the Danes realized this? and do they want it? With its military buildup in northern Europe NATO is creating uncertainty which will be further increased by the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This is the main reason why the notion of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic countries is of greater interest than ever before.

I can also give my support to Folketing member J.K. Hansen's view (published in BERLINGSKE TIDENDE on 21 July) that a nuclear-free zone could be an important step toward limiting the arms race, which not only endangers the existence of human society but also deprives it of the opportunity of solving a number of urgent social problems. As far as the opponents' objection that a nuclear-free zone would weaken NATO's effectiveness (cf. Palle Simonsen) is concerned, this is not a politician's view but that of a military headquarters, for which lines on a map are more important than the consideration that this area of land could be transformed into a pile of dust before the military could make use of its geographical superiority.

It is the view of the Soviet Union that when setting up a nuclear-free zone consideration must be given to individual countries' positions and security interests. The Soviet Union is convinced that a nuclear-free north could be established within the framework of present NATO and the Warsaw Pact notions of how the countries provide for their security. What concrete form a treaty should take must be decided by the future participant states, but it is clear that accounts must be taken of the interests of the nuclear powers, which would guarantee such a treaty. It is precisely these circumstances which explain why so many people in Scandinavia are interested in a nuclear-free zone, and which explain why the Soviet Union is willing to guarantee such a zone. Moscow considers it important to strengthen the Nordic countries' role as a stabilizing factor in Europe. If the proposal for a nuclear-free zone is rejected, this could open a backdoor through which the Nordic countries could be made part of the U.S. nuclear encirclement of the Soviet Union, with all the subsequent negative effects this would have on the security of all the states in this area.

KULIKOV TOURS SOVIET UNITS IN EAST GERMANY

PM100953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Maj V. Zhitarenko report: "Meetings in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has visited a number of formations and units in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He met with members of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Military Council, commanders, staff officers, political workers and personnel of units and subunits. The progress of the summer combat training was analyzed and measures to further enhance combat readiness and field training and to strengthen military discipline and regulation procedure were discussed.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov observed the actions of subunits of various categories of troops taking part in tactical and special tactical exercises. He was accompanied by Army Gen M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Col Gen I. Gubin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group, and other generals and officers.

HUSAK RECEIVES MARSHAL KULIKOV FOR TALKS

PM110842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Aug--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is in the CSSR on a working visit.

In the course of friendly talks V.G. Kulikov informed G. Husak about the tasks and activities of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Questions of cooperation between the fraternal armies of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were also discussed. G. Husak said that the Warsaw Pact states' armies are reliably standing guard over peace and socialism. He emphasized that the increasing aggressiveness of imperialist forces demands the strengthening of the socialist community countries' defense capability and the enhancement of their armies' combat readiness, for the purpose of defending mankind from the threat of a new war.

PRAVDA REVIEWS CEMA, POLAND, U.S. RESOLUTION

PM101602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 81 p 4

["International Review" by Boris Averchenko]

[Text] Another summer week has passed. The start of August has not lessened the heated nature of the international situation. Teletype machines, the telegraph and the telephone bring news telling how fast the pulse of the world's political life is beating. Developing the arms race on an unprecedented scale, bellicose militarist circles headed by American imperialism have openly adopted a policy of undermining detente and reviving the cold war.

Together with the fraternal socialist states the Soviet Union is doing everything to erect an obstacle in the path of military adventures and to safeguard and strengthen peace on earth. Through their vigorous activity in the world arena the socialist countries are bringing the spirit of confidence and optimism into the life of mankind.

The international public has welcomed L. I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the participants in the Peace March-81 , published last Thursday, in which he wished the fighters for peace and everyone who is concerned at the growth of the military danger and who does not want a repeat of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki new strength and successes in the struggle for a peaceful Europe and for the peaceful future of all mankind.

Noble Aim

The guaranteeing of lasting peace has been and still is the main direction of the socialist countries' concerced foreign policy. It is rightly called Leninist and is pursued consistently and unshakably by the fraternal states. The strength of this policy lies in the fact that it accords with the fundamental interests both of the community countries and of the majority of the world's population.

Along with the considerably increased prestige of the socialist states' ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and their considerably increased influence upon the course of international development, at the same time there has been an increase in their responsibility before their peoples and before all the world's working people for the successful building of the new society in their own countries and for the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world. This is why the unity of the socialist community countries and the concerted nature of their actions are so necessary, particularly now that the forces of imperialism have gone over to a counteroffensive against detente and peace.

The annual meetings of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the leaders of fraternal parties and states in the Crimea play a tremendous role in further consolidating the socialist countries' cohesion. These friendly meetings are greatly significant for developing and strengthening the socialist countries' all-round cooperation and interaction in implementing creative plans and for pursuing the joint policy of easing international tension. On 3 August such a meeting was held with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The leaders of both parties and states emphasized that, developing mutual relations, the USSR and the GDR are fully determined to continue making their contribution to strengthening the socialist countries' collective institutions--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--and that any attempts to undermine the close ties uniting the fraternal countries will meet with a decisive rebuff. Discussing the present international situation, the participants in the talks pointed out that Europe, which was the cradle of detente, is capable now, too, of stimulating the relaxation of tension and playing an enterprising role in improving the political climate in the world.

What it needs today is not the replenishment of arsenals with transatlantic weapons but the limitation and curtailment of the race for all types of arms, nuclear arms above all.

On 7 August L. I. Brezhnev had a meeting with T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council. The report on its results points out that the USSR and Bulgaria reject the imperial approach to international affairs. It is the common concern of states large and small to maintain a healthy political climate on earth. Under the prevailing conditions the key to peace lies in curtailment of the arms race and in stage-by-stage disarmament. Both countries believe that the creation of nuclear-free zones in certain parts of Europe, including the Balkans, could serve well to ease tension.

The traditional Crimea meetings, where the leaders of the community countries' communist and workers parties consult one another on major problems of today, are at the center of the attention of the fraternal press and the progressive world public. Commentators point out that the Crimea summit meetings convincingly confirmed once again the socialist countries' common line aimed at preserving detente and at ending and limiting the arms race. Their participants, the press points out, once again voiced their conviction, which is undoubtedly shared by everyone who values peace, that any complex international questions can and must be settled by means of talks. Precisely this aim is served by the bold and broad initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Multiplying Strength

The state of and the prospects for the development of the Soviet Union's economic relations with the fraternal countries and questions of deepening integration processes are being discussed thoroughly during the Crimea meetings. This is all the more important as the community states are now resolving the diverse, complex and large-scale tasks of further developing the new society defined by the recently held congress of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties. They are having to do this in a complicated international situation, under conditions of growing opposition from the most aggressive forces of imperialism. The deepening of multilateral integration ties in every way within the CEMA framework, the most rational pooling of forces and resources, exchange of experience and learning from one another and comradely mutual assistance serve as the reliable guarantee of the successful advance of each fraternal country and of the whole community.

The determining direction of the steady upsurge of the CEMA states' national economies is the acceleration of their transfer to a primarily intensive path of development and the efficient utilization of the created production potential and of material, labor and financial resources. As was pointed out at L. I. Brezhnev's recent Crimea meeting with G. Husak, the skillful utilization of the potential of the international socialist division of labor is an important reserve for intensifying the fraternal countries' national economy. Production cooperation is becoming the chief criterion of the quality of economic relations. The Soviet Union and the CSSR possess good prerequisites for its development.

Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation is being built with great scope. Significant potential for increasing the exchange of goods and services between the two countries, it has pointed out during the recent talks in the Crimea between the leaders of the CPSU and the MSZMP, is being opened up in connection with the Soviet Union's planned modernization and reconstruction of light and food industry, trade and consumer services enterprises. The Soviet Union and the GDR plan to considerably expand production cooperation, above all in sectors determining scientific and technical progress. New measures are also envisaged to deepen economic cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria. By pooling efforts and resources the socialist countries at the same time multiply their strength. The understandings reached during summit meetings will undubitably have a tremendous effect on the further improvement of mutual relations and on the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the community's states.

Our ideological opponents seek in every way to belittle the achievements of world socialism and by means of various fabrications and slander to sow in peoples a distrust for the new social system. However no one can contradict this indisputable fact: The CEMA member countries, utilizing the advantages of the socialist method of production, remain the most dynamically developing group of states in the world. In the seventies they outstripped the developed capitalist countries almost twofold in terms of the rates of increase of national income and industrial production.

In many fraternal countries just now the statistical organs are publishing reports on the results of work in the first 6 months of this year. They show that the community's states have begun persistently and confidently to implement the plans for the development of the economy, science and culture and for increasing the peoples' well-being in the new 5-year period. Targets are being successfully achieved by Bulgaria's working people. The volume of industrial output in the republic in the first 6 months has increased 6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The necessary preconditions have been created for the fulfillment of tasks in agriculture. A new step forward has been taken in the development of the economy this year by the working people of Czechoslovakia, too. Industry has implemented the plans for the first 6 months according to all the basic indicators, having guaranteed an increase in production output. Last year's level in the production of industrial output in Hungary has been exceeded. The republic's rural workers have harvested the grain crops quickly and in an organized fashion. The latest heights have been stormed in the implementation of tasks outlined by the party congresses in Romania, Mongolia, Cuba and other community countries.

Of course, progress along the ascending line does not occur without some difficulties, shortcomings and omissions. But the creative potential of the socialist system is such that it enables obstacles to be overcome and the most complex tasks to be resolved. It is to be assumed that they will be overcome in Poland, too, where, for well-known reasons, the protracted crisis situation continues. The opponents of socialism, both within that country and abroad, are striving to do all they can to prevent the stabilization of the situation in Poland. Extremist figures in the Solidarity trade union association and various kinds of antisocialist and opportunist elements, taking advantage of the economic difficulties which, as is known, have to a large extent been caused by the strikes which they themselves have organized, are whipping up tension and blocking measures aimed at normalizing life in the country. Yet another insolent action aimed at exacerbating the situation in Poland and amounting to direct interference in Poland's internal affairs has been taken by the U.S. Congress. The House of Representatives has approved a resolution in which an attempt is made to crudely impose American terms on the Polish Government and people for solving the tasks facing the republic. Many foreign commentators rightly assess this U.S. Congress resolution as direct incitement of antisocialist elements in Poland to step up their activity aimed at undermining peoples' power.

The working people of fraternal Poland have many loyal friends and allies and they can confidently rely on them. Poland will continue to be an inalienable part of the socialist community.

Disinterested Support

The Peoples of India and the Soviet Union are today celebrating the 10th anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The entire world public's attention is riveted on this date. The friendship and broad cooperation between the USSR and India is a clear example of the Soviet Union's equal and mutually advantageous relations with newly-liberated countries and its loyalty to Lenin's behest to give them disinterested assistance.

The scale of the cooperation of the USSR and the other community countries with the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to help them solve the problems of economic development and cultural building and to strengthen their own defense capability is truly enormous. Suffice it to say that in the last 10 years the number of such states receiving assistance and support from the CEMA member-countries has risen from 62 to 90 and the total value of credits granted to them has increased by 110 percent.

The CEMA countries have given and are giving the developing countries economic assistance in the building of around 4,500 industrial enterprises and other installations, more than 3,000 of which have already been commissioned. Aid from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries has helped a number of young states to lay the foundations of national industry and to create cadres of the working class and technical intelligentsia. It is also noteworthy that 10,000 students representing 100 states in Asia, Africa and Latin America are receiving instruction in the CEMA countries.

Assistance in economic and cultural building is by no means the only sphere of our co-operation. The Soviet Union's consistent and active work in the interests of strengthening peace and the peoples' security is creating a favorable atmosphere for young states and is helping to strengthen their independence.

In its ties with all liberated countries, the socialist community endeavors to create the requisite conditions for their independent development and really helps to establish just international economic relations. This course differs fundamentally from the policy of the imperialist powers, which are trying their hardest to hold on to their privileges and to maintain or even strengthen their footholds in young states in order to continue oppressing the peoples and plundering their wealth. Western banks and the multinationals invest capital in these countries with one object in mind: to get more out of them in the form of profits than they put in.

The current U.S. administration's overtly reactionary policy is causing deep concern in the independent countries. At one and the same time as the Soviet Union and the other community states are seeking ways and means of eliminating trouble spots and settling conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the U.S. ruling circles are fueling tension and increasingly openly relying on military force in their relations with newly-liberated countries. Against this background progressive forces in the independent states are urging that the national liberation movement's alliance and cooperation with the socialist countries and their natural allies, first and foremost the USSR, be strengthened. The position of the CPSU and our state is immutable: Loyal to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union has always supported and sill continue to support the peoples' liberation struggle, giving them all-round assistance.

CORRECTION TO PRAVDA ITEM ON KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "New York Conference on Kampuchea Criticized," from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 29 July, published in the 5 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 3:

The identifying subslug should read: [Editorial Article: "Futile Undertaking"]

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON RESUMPTION OF LOS CONFERENCE

PM101335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed commentary under the rubric "On an Urgent Topic" from I. Kovalev roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Despite Washington's Obstructiveness: The Conference on the Law of the Sea Has Resumed Work"]

[Text] The 10th session of the 3d UN Conference on the Law of the Sea has resumed work in Geneva, TASS reports.

The participants in the session are faced with the task of completing work on a draft for a single, comprehensive convention which will settle the basic problems of the utilization of the area and resources of the world ocean. All the world's countries and peoples have an interest in the adoption of such a convention.

As has been reported, the draft convention elaborated at earlier sessions is regarded by the vast majority of the conference participants as a mutually acceptable compromise forming a good basis for the completion of work on this important international document. The conference's ninth session, held here in Geneva in August 1980, adopted a decision to complete work on the text of the convention in time for it to be adopted in 1981. However, the new U.S. administration has refused to implement this decision and has in effect begun to adopt a line of delaying the conference's work and breaking agreements reached earlier.

This obstructive line on the part of the American administration is part of the White House's overall foreign policy course aimed at undermining international cooperation and exacerbating international tension. Even the Western press notes that the new White House line on the UN Law of the Sea Conference constitutes an attempt at diktat. "Washington's stance," the newspaper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE writes, "is causing perplexity and indignation." The newspaper notes that "the Reagan administration's actions are dictated by the interests of the big American monopolies," which would like to lord it over others without restraint in international waters, extracting minerals there. The U.S. stance is paralyzing the Law of the Sea Conference, another Swiss newspaper, VINGT-QUATRE HEURES, observes.

The USSR and the other socialist countries adhere to a consistent, constructive stance and resolutely support the agreements already reached at the conference. They stress the importance of adopting the convention, which would be a good contribution to international cooperation and would thereby help to strengthen peace and consolidate detente.

Taking part in the UN Law of the Sea Conference session which has just opened are representatives of approximately 150 countries, including a USSR delegation.

NATO MANEUVERS IN DENMARK 3 SEP-5 OCT NOTED

LD110834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] NATO Headquarters has announced that major military maneuvers will take place in Denmark under the codename (?Anderexpress), from 5 September to 3 October this year. Taking part will be 22,000 people from 8 countries of the North Atlantic bloc. It is reported that the main aim of the maneuvers is to formulate operations for landing mobile NATO forces and to prove NATO's readiness to prepare fighting forces from several countries for action very quickly.

BOVIN ON U.S. REACTION TO BEGIN POLICIES

PM101059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Bovin under the rubric "Political Commentator's Notes": "Two Slaps in the Face for Washington"]

[Text] The new U.S. administration is seen by many commentators as the most pro-Israeli since 1948. In fact, Reagan and his team simply lack the words to describe their passionate feelings for the "oasis of democracy" in the Near East. However, the Americans are pretty sick of Menahem Begin personally. The Camp David hodgepodge was cooked up with his active assistance and it is his fault that it has turned sour. America had to face the fact that Begin's bellicose escapades were preventing it from sweetening the Arabs and drawing them into its orbit of political influence. So Reagan decided to punish the jackanapes. When the prime minister was about to leave for Washington last winter, the President let it be known that he would not receive him. Nor did he receive him. Having analyzed the situation in Israel, the Washington strategists clearly decided that Begin was washed up. The Likud's failure in the early Knesset election was forecast with 100-percent confidence.

The President, however, obviously underestimated the prime minister. The latter had done his figuring correctly. The Americans were so bogged down in unconditional support for Israel that they simply had nowhere to go. So there was no need to stand on ceremony for the benefit of the benefactors. Begin did not.

The first slap in the face for Washington came on 7 June, even before the parliamentary election. When he gave the order to bomb the Iraqi reactor--using American aircraft what is more--Begin was perfectly aware that an action of that kind was completely at variance with long-term U.S. policy in the Near East. In fact, however important Israel might be for the Americans, they are at least trying not to exacerbate their already poor relations with the Arab world.

When angry words were spoken about Tel Aviv at the UN Security Council session, everyone knew that those words were also aimed at Washington. But there was really nothing for it. Although it had saved Israel from sanctions, the United States was forced to join in the condemnation of the aggressor. It even withheld delivery of another consignment of F-16 fighter-bombers.

It was then that well-known U.S. political figure George Ball wrote: "We need to redefine our relations with Israel. The present one-sided relationship is harmful and dangerous. If we continue to support and defend Israel, provide it with the mightiest military potential in the Near East, keep replenishing its stocks in case of attack and defend it at international forums, we must also insist on the right to control its behavior in some way. We can no longer afford to give it complete freedom of action." Very sensible advice. But the fact of the matter is that the last thing the Washington politicians are going to listen to at the moment is the voice of reason. They are on a different plane. Then came the second slap.

After the election, whose results M. Begin clearly interpreted as support for his provocatively bellicose policy, he gave the order on 17 July for the bombing of residential areas in Beirut inhabited by Palestinians. Again he knew very well that in a situation where Washington was trying to play the part of the "honest broker" barbarous actions by Israel would clash with Washington's intentions.

What of America? "The Israeli air raids on Beirut and the threat of further Israeli sorties in south Lebanon," the New York DAILY NEWS wrote, "made public one of Washington's secrets: that is, doubts concerning Prime Minister Menahem Begin's wisdom and his abilities as a leader."

The Israeli air raids deep into Lebanon, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reported, "are seen by many people here as a humiliation for the United States which demands a response." An "eminent European figure" was even quoted as saying" "What alarms me most is that Begin obviously could not give a damn what America thinks. Yet he should realize that Israel's very existence depends on America." James Reston chose a very pointed headline for his article in the New York TIMES: "What To Do With Begin?"

So much for unofficial America. What about official America? The White House and the State Department may well be gritting their teeth, but they are taking it without a murmur, although some officials, in particular Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, did manage a few words of condemnation. Although the delivery to Israel of the aircraft it has purchased was again delayed. Although P. Habib was instructed to try again and again to persuade and reason with M. Begin. Nevertheless the fundamental question--what is to be done with Begin?--has not even been raised yet. I am, President Reagan said, "the most patient man on earth." Regarding Israel's aggressive escapades he obviously is. But as regards criticism of Israel the President's patience evaporated and he ordered that public criticism of Tel Aviv should stop. That is that.

I do not know what decision they will take in the White House, but one thing is clear: America deserved the slaps. It deserved them because of its hypocritical, dishonest policy.

U.S. MILITARY AID, AWACS FOR PAKISTAN VIEWED

LD102033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The United States and China have decided to give Pakistan aid in conducting air reconnaissance. According to diplomatic circles, constant patrolling of Pakistan's air space along the borders with Iran, Afghanistan and India is envisaged. This decision is quite justly being seen in many Asiatic countries as a fresh and extremely dangerous link in the military cooperation of Washington, Islamabad and Beijing. There is more than sufficient ground for fear. The United States is allocating aircraft to Pakistan that are equipped with the AWACS system. The aircraft to be serviced by U.S. pilots will be used for patrolling. This AWAC system, which only Saudi Arabia has east of the Suez, makes it possible not only to conduct electronic espionage at a distance of up to 400 km, but also to accurately guide Pakistani military aircraft to targets deep inside the territory of neighboring countries. In other words, the AWACS, controlled by the Pentagon, make it possible to fully direct battle actions by the Pakistani Air Force.

It should be said that the new deal will be implemented within the framework of wide-ranging agreements on reequipment of the Pakistani Army by the United States--which incidentally include delivery of F-16 aircraft to Islamabad, the same aircraft which not so long ago bombed the nuclear center near Baghdad. Not even all those in NATO have such aircraft, but they are readily being supplied to Pakistan. It is reasonable to ask why. The answer, quite evidently, should be sought in the global strategy of the U.S. Administration, one of the aims of which is to step up tension, destabilize progressive regimes and apply military pressure on the nonaligned countries. Within the framework of this strategy, it is planned to turn Pakistan into a U.S. military advance post in South and southwest Asia, and into a defender of imperialist interests in that region of the world. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Washington will eventually declare the South Asiatic subcontinent to be a sphere of its vital interests. It is not by chance that 5 days ago the New York TIMES newspaper wrote that the stepping up of Pakistan's military potential by the United States must be approached from a global point of view--that is, from the point of view of the United States' responsibility as the paper puts it--as one of the main custodians of international peace.

On this basis, then, the New York TIMES draws the conclusion that peace in South-West Asia will be effectively consolidated thanks to U.S. aid to Pakistan.

However, history speaks otherwise. It is U.S. weapons which have been used three times by Islamabad for aggressive wars against independent India. Will the temptation not prove to be too strong this time as well?

RPP VIEWS CARIBBEAN DRILL AS BLOCKADE MOVE

PY081816 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Under the pretext of carrying out exercises, the U.S. naval forces have been rehearsing to impose a blockade on Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada in the Caribbean Sea.

The above conclusion was reached at a meeting of progressive Mexican leaders in Mexico City. (Israel Villegas), a (?political expert) of the Autonomous University of Mexico, charged that with these actions yankeeland seeks to harass the Salvadoran and Guatemalan peoples and to press Mexico, which opposes U.S. intervention in Central America.

The least one can do is share the concern expressed by the Mexican public. Thus these are not just some innocent exercises, but a large scale operation against independent countries which are members of the U.N. Furthermore, the attempt to impose a sea blockade on three states entails a threat to world peace and security since Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua are not alone. They have both friends and allies who are not only naturally sympathetic to revolutionary countries but who provide them with real aid.

If we are to consider the above events within the Latin American context, it would be appropriate to analyze the objectives of other naval maneuvers conducted by the Yankees with the navies of several countries of the area. We are primarily referring to the "Unitas" exercises,which this year will be carried out for the 22d time. Over the years, sponsors of "Unitas" have been dragging Latin American countries into these maneuvers under the pretext of countering an attack from outside.

Much ink and paper has been used in an attempt to prove the presence of Soviet submersibles in Latin American waters, a threat to communications in the Atlantic and so forth. Yet neither have the Soviet submarines appeared nor have the maritime communications ceased to function. In sum, everything is normal except for the fact that the U.S. Navy shows up in those areas of the continent in which critical events are taking place.

Thus in 1964 the Yankee fleet appeared near the Brazilian coast in order to provide help, if needed, to those who were then engaged in a coup.

In 1973 the "Unitas"maneuvers were carried out near Chile, where a junta staged a military revolt which resulted in the imposition of a fascist regime in the country.

In 1979 U.S. warships blockaded the Nicaraguan coast where the people had risen against the Somoza tyranny. That time the gringos had to retreat to their bases with shame. They were, however, able to give the necessary protection for the Somozists to flee the country.

The Yankees have blockaded El Salvador for several months under the contention that arms were being smuggled by sea to the rebels.

Let us not yet go into the moral aspects of the U.S. action. The main thing is that the blockade imposed on the Salvadoran coast has had no impact on the course of military operations because the force of the Salvadoran democrats is not based on foreign aid--which is just a fabrication of the gringos--but on the people's refusal to continue to live under a oligarchic, imperialistic rule.

Similar trends are prevailing today in Grenada, Nicaragua, not to mention Cuba. It is against these peoples that the U.S. military machinery is being aimed. In Florida the so-called operations group has been planning for several years an armed intervention against the peoples located in the area. In other words, we are talking about terrorism at government level by a powerful country which uses its military aid to serve its own selfish interests.

Such activities by the U.S. Navy may have far-reaching consequences. If the Yankees can impose a sea blockade on three small countries, who could then give assurances that tomorrow they will not appear near the Brazilian, Argentine, Peruvian coast--or that of any other country--whose peoples do rot want to surrender to the Yankees' diktats and advocate a sovereign policy which, in the words of Washington, means restrictions on U.S. vital interests.

RPP ON COLLISION OF INTERESTS IN BRAZIL, U.S. TIES

PY081717 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Brazil has refused to participate in the huge Ocean Venture-81 naval operation which is taking place in the South Atlantic under NATO aegis and whose scope of action, as is known, is not projected toward the Western hemisphere.

Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha, chief of the Brazilian Armed Forces General Staff [EMFA], confirmed a few days ago that his country--as in the past--does not intend to be part of NATO despite Washington's great desires. These two facts clearly reflect the status of the U.S.-Brazilian military relations.

Let us point out that a few months ago the new government of yankeeland took a series of steps in order to overcome the disagreements that have prevailed in recent years between the two countries. Some disagreements arose in the economic sector. Others were prompted by the fact that the Brazilian military officers were able to put aside the idea of ideological frontiers and that the U.S. myth about a threat to Brazil by forces from outside the continent has come to be regarded as really absurd within the framework of international detente and of the socialist community's policy of promoting peace.

In view of this unfavorable situation, the Reagan administration has attempted to restore things to what they were in the past. U.S. leaders have come up with the idea that to correct the situation it will be necessary first to resume military cooperation. For instance, Rear Adm Clarence Hill urged the U.S. Government to offer modern military equipment to the Brazilian Navy, taking into account the intensified penetration of Soviet submarines into the South Atlantic.

Gen Vernon Walters, an oldtime friend of the Brazilian reactionary generals. has visited Brazil on several occasions. According to some sources, Walters will be appointed U.S. Ambassador to Brazil. A high-ranking Brazilian military delegation headed by the EMFA chief visited yankeeland early in March after a 4-year pause. At that time, Washington regarded the visit the Brazilians made to the Pentagon as a step which contributed to promoting rapprochement and the reestablishment of the type of relations that prevailed in the past.

There are in fact within the Brazilian Armed Forces those who support the idea of following yankeeland convinced they would continue to play a decisive role in formulating the country's domestic and foreign policy had it not been for the voracious, false, U.S. policy. U.S. friends in Brazil themselves regard the U.S. policy as erratic, eccentric.

For instance, President Carter himself irritated the Brazilian military officers with his fuss about human rights and his opposition to the implementation of a nuclear program which is of utmost importance for a country having little petroleum. In response to Carter's demands, the Brazilians renounced the 1952 military agreement.

Later, within the framework of their special relations, Washington transferred its commercial losses to Brazil. The United States has not yet removed its tariff barriers. The North Americans still do not recognize the 200-mile territorial waters zone, which cost them the sinking of the fishing boat Coral Sea.

Brazilian and U.S. interests collide in three areas [as heard] where the Brazilians are very interested in securing markets or energy resources: Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and the socialist community.

Should the military talks between the two major countries of the Western hemisphere continue, it would be necessary to say a few words about the arms trade. Brazil has become the sixth arms exporter in the world. By 1985, the Brazilians intend to increase their sales of arms to $5 billion. The Brazilian arms policy has irked both the Pentagon and yankeeland's military complex, since Brazilian arms are beginning to pour into Europe, not to mention Africa or the Arab world.

In the light of the above unreconcilable interests of their national interest with those of the United States, the U.S. friends in the armed forces themselves cannot oppose the basic trend, the pragmatic position of securing their own domestic interests. This is why the Brazilians have also turned their back on the United States in the case of the "Ocean Venture 81" maneuvers.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES TSEDENBAL IN CRIMEA FOR TALKS

LD101837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug, TASS--Today Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met in the Crimea Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, who had come to the Soviet Union for a vacation.

During their talk the two leaders reviewed the key aspects of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the current 5-year period.

The Soviet Union will continue to give assistance to fraternal Mongolia in the development of one of its key industries--animal husbandry. Soviet specialists will participate in drawing up a comprehensive plan of development for agricultural production in the Mongolian People's Republic for the 1980's.

It is also intended to carry out work on a large scale in increasing the capacity of the republic's mining enterprises and processing industries. Significant attention will be devoted to the training of a national cadre of specialists, both directly in the Mongolian People's Republic and in Soviet educational institutions. The Mongolian People's Republic will increase deliveries of both animal husbandry products and certain types of valuable mineral raw materials to the Soviet Union.

In discussing international issues, Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal dwelt in detail on the situation in Asia. The political weight of Asia and its role in international affairs are growing. The Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic consider this to be completely natural. The USSR and Mongolia believe that Asian states can effectively contribute toward a general improvement in the international atmosphere. This is exemplified by the activities of India, countries of Indochina and a number of other states.

The implementation of the Soviet proposal, wholeheartedly shared by Mongolia, on applying confidence-building measures to the Far East would be useful in strengthening the foundations of universal peace. The application of these measures is possible on a collective basis, with the participation of all the interested sides. It is also possible on a bilateral basis.

The distant and recent past of the Asian peoples bequeathed them quite a few difficult problems, including those involving their mutual relations. These problems, in the view of the USSR and Mongolia, can and must be patiently settled at the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia approach in this way, in particular, relations with Japan. They advocate that relations with this state be freed from everything superficial and built on the sound basis of good neighborliness, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs and allegiance to peace.

Today's situation in Southeast Asia is particularly alarming. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are vitally interested in devoting all their forces to the cause of peaceful construction. These countries have come out with a constructive idea of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. This idea meets the interests of all countries in the region. However, it does not suit today's China.

It is the hegemonistic ambitions of China, encouraged by the United States in a calculated manner, that prevent the Indochinese peoples from calmly going about their own business.

Leonid Brezhnev voiced support for the proposal made at the 18th MPRP Congress on concluding a convention on mutual non-aggression and the non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal stressed the exceptional importance of the concrete program for strengthening peace and universal security that had been put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. He said that the MPRP and the Government of Mongolia highly appreciate the vigorous and constructive steps taken by the Soviet Union to implement this program.

Concern for peace is the chief concern of the people of all continents. The CPSU and the MPRP, together with all fraternal parties, are determined to constantly strive to ensure that the military threat should recede, and that the process of detente acquires the appropriate scope, depth and dynamism. The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal took place in a fraternal atmosphere and was characterized by total mutual understanding on all questions.

RESOLUTION ON USSR-JAPANESE TRADE REPORTED

LD050926 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Aug, TASS--A conference of representatives of municipalities and business circles of the regions of Japan's western coast Tuesday adopted a resolution in favour of developing friendship and goodneighbourliness with the Soviet Union and expanding Japanese-Soviet coastal trade and ties between the Soviet Far East and Japanese western ports. The conference in the city of Aomori was organized by the Japanese Federation for Coastal Trade, which includes more than 40 cities situated on the coast of the Sea of Japan. The resolution has been sent to the Japanese Government.

Last year the volume of Japanese-Soviet coastal trade amounted to nearly 120 million dollars.

GROMYKO IN PRAVDA LAUDS SOVIET-INDIAN TREATY

PM101443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 81 pp 4-5

[Article by A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister: "An Effective Factor for Cooperation and Peace"]

[Text] The date 9 AUGUST is noteworthy for both the Soviet and the Indian peoples. Exactly 10 years ago, on that date in 1971, the signing of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India took place and this was an outstanding milestone in the history of Soviet-Indian relations and an event of great international significance. By enshrining all that was positive that had been accumulated over the years and that had become a good tradition in USSR-Indian relations, the treaty created a firm political and legal basis for the further development of those relations in accordance with the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage.

The two states' profound interest in ensuring security in Asia and throughout the world is a recurrent theme throughout the articles of the treaty. And that is only natural. After all, the treaty is a joint document between the leading socialist power and the biggest nonaligned country, which play an important constructive role in the international arena, actively adopting consistent peace-loving positions.

The emergence of the Soviet-Indian treaty was not the result of any short-term considerations or transient circumstances. Its signing was the natural result of our peoples' mutual desire for friendship and good-neighborly cooperation and their unchanging longing for a peaceful, creative life. The conclusion of the treaty was greeted with understanding and approval by all who value the interests of the peoples' security and progress. At the same time it was received as an unpleasant surprise by those circles which were nurturing and continue to nurture plans leading to the complication of the situation and the fanning of existing seats of tension and conflict and the emergence of new ones on the Asian continent and elsewhere in the world.

This kind of dual approach to this document, which persists to this day, is a natural phenomenon. It only serves to emphasize the treaty's topicality. The last decade has confirmed with the utmost clarity that the Soviet-Indian treaty has fully justified its intention and that the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India on the basis of the treaty accords with the vital national interests of both states, and also the interests of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

"For nearly 10 years now," L.I. Brezhnev noted, speaking during his official friendly visit to India last December, "it has served our peoples well. As the trunk of a mighty tree puts forth green branches, so this treaty puts forth more and more new agreements concerning ties, exchanges and collaboration. It helps us to cooperate, too, in the cause of the struggle for lasting peace and just relations between peoples."

Nobody can now construct a policy--whether with respect to the Soviet Union or with respect to India--without taking this treaty into account. There are also weighty grounds for stating that it has taken its place firmly among the fundamental documents in modern international relations which work effectively in favor of peace.

MORE THAN 60 YEARS AGO the great Lenin predicted that the time will come when the peoples of the East, in particular India, will gain independence, "...will rise up as independent participants in, as creators of, a new life" and will take part in "resolving the destinies of the entire world." The founder of the Soviet state called on its people to extend the "hand of friendship and fraternity" to the Indian people and all other peoples of the East.

Profound satisfaction is aroused by the fact that these ideas of Lenin's proved consonant with the thinking of such outstanding leaders of the Indian people's struggle for national liberation and the building of an independent India as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, who was present at the birth of Indian-Soviet friendship, and also the figures who are continuing their cause in India today.

Following V.I. Lenin's precepts, our country has invariably supported the Indian people's struggle for freedom and independence, welcomed the birth of the new state--the Republic of India on the basis of not simply mutual understanding, but close friendship. This course has been and will remain an important direction in Soviet foreign policy.

People in India rightly regard the USSR as a reliable, selfless partner which can be counted on in difficult times. "The Soviet Union," I. Gandhi has said, "is India's true friend. It has helped us in our economic development and supported our positions on many important international problems." It must be stressed that India, on its part, has made a great contribution to the strengthening and deepening of friendly Soviet-Indian ties.

The present state of relations between our peoples is characterized by the broad scale and dynamic development of cooperation and the diversity of spheres concerned. These relations are notable for their high degree of stability and firmness in all kinds of political circumstances.

The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, cemented by the 1971 treaty, are the common property of the two countries' peoples. However, this property does not belong to them alone. It was Soviet-Indian relations which displayed for the first time much of what has now become typical of our ties with countries which have gained liberation from the colonial yoke, much of what is healthy and just and is being gradually, but steadily introduced into the practice of international intercourse. These relations present a clear example of the embodiment in practice of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. At the same time they form an important element in the mighty front of solidarity between socialist and nonaligned countries, a front which opposes the aggressive policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists' great-power aspirations and paralyzes their actions directed against peace, freedom and the peoples' independence.

The bellicose forces of international reaction, trying to hinder the objective progress of world events and setting a course toward whipping up the arms race, stepping up tension in the world, flagrantly violating the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and doing everything to oppose the peoples' struggle for national and social progress, bear direct responsibility for the deterioration in the political atmosphere in Europe and the entire international climate which began in the late seventies.

It is as a result of their actions that the map of the modern world is spattered with dangerous hotbeds of international disputes and conflicts. This applies to Central America and the Caribbean, southern Africa and the Near East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, southwest and Southeast Asia.

An intensification of tension in the situation in the Far East and the world as a whole is the result of growing trends in American-Chinese relations, manifested in the ostentatious expansion of military aspects of the Washington-Beijing partnership in the international arena. This emerges particularly from the results of the recent visit to China by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig.

The results of Haig's talks with Beijing leaders can only be assessed as an escalation of a reckless policy. Of course, the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to this, least of all to plans to supply China with sophisticated American weapons.

The American-Chinese alignment on a basis hostile to the USSR will receive due consideration from us in the context of relations with the United States and China. The Soviet Union will adopt whatever measures are dictated by the development of the situation. Nobody need have any doubt that the Soviet state will be able to stand up for itself and its allies and friends.

There need be no doubt that India is clearly aware of the dangerous nature of these provocative maneuvers.

Another example is the undeclared war against the DRA, a nonaligned country whose people have chosen the democratic path of development. It is widely known that the continuing armed incursions into Afghan territory are being carried out chiefly from Pakistan, which is encouraged in this by the United States and China. Pakistan's policy is slipping increasingly obviously onto a path which arouses justified concern on the part of its neighbors. This is indicated, in particular, by the deal concluded between Islamabad and Washington on the granting of American aid to Pakistan to the tune of over $3 billion, the lion's share of which is intended for the purchase of sophisticated aircraft, tanks and other modern weapons for Pakistan's army. Of course, nobody can be convinced, still less misled by the explanations given by Islamabad and Washington to the effect that the sharp increase in Pakistan's military potential is dictated by the need to ensure its defense.

After all, nobody is threatening that country's security. The thesis of the so-called "Soviet threat" has been and still is utterly false. The USSR consistently advocates good-neighborly relations with Pakistan, and people there are well aware of it.

Nor do assertions that the threat to Pakistan emanates from the direction of Afghanistan have anything in common with the truth. The DRA has long been calling persistently on Pakistan to hold talks on the normalization of Afghan-Pakistani relations. Yet Islamabad is declining to hold such talks, on all kinds of false pretexts.

Nor is Pakistan threatened by India, which wants good relations with its neighbor, as the Indian Government has repeatedly stated. Evidence of this is given, in particular, by the recent visit to Islamabad by India's external affairs minister, N. Rao. However, the view expressed in Delhi that the implementation of the scheme for the arming of Pakistan on an unprecedented scale with U.S. help will disturb the region's balance of forces and will undermine the already difficult process of normalizing Indian-Pakistani relations is quite understandable and justified.

A real and not imaginary danger to Pakistan lurks within its leadership's current political line itself. Such a line will inevitably lead to that country's being drawn into the slipstream of the policy of Washington and Beijing which intend to transform Pakistan into a bridgehead definitely oriented against the USSR and the Southeast and South Asian countries.

The Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region is becoming an increasingly dangerous hotbed of international tension. In their waters a whole armada of U.S. warships has been concentrated. As it builds up its military presence here, the United States is expanding existing military bases and is striving to set up new ones in this region.

It is natural that this should engender a sense of alarm primarily from the littoral states. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the U.S. militarist intrigues and supports the Indian Ocean countries' proposals on transforming this region into a peace zone. I say a zone of peace and not a zone for any "special interests" of the United States.

The Soviet proposal on guaranteeing security in the Persian Gulf zone as put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in Delhi at the end of last year is also common knowledge. The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate in solving these pressing problems with all the states concerned.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, the 26th CPSU Congress--the CPSU's supreme forum--put forward a specific program for strenthening peace under present conditions, a program which embraces measures on reducing both nuclear and conventional weapons and which contains proposals on settling existing conflicts and crisis situations and averting new ones, on stabilizing and deepening detente and on developing peaceful cooperation between the countries of all continents. It expresses the Soviet Union's readiness to hold talks on all current questions of peace and security and to treat all constructive ideas by other states with understanding.

Our country has now begun persistent work on implementing this program which is at the focus of international life. At the same time it is clear that to ensure a turn-around from confrontation to dialogue and from the worsening of conflicts to their settlement is a task which can only be solved by the efforts of all who want peace and are working in favor of peace. A call to vigorous and coherent action for the sake of maintaining and consolidating international security is contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples."

In the light of the present international situation, the foreign policy cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, which are adherents of the cause of peace and of the freedom and independence of the peoples is of great significance. This cooperation is being carried out in accordance with the 1971 treaty according to which the sides assumed the commitment to maintain regular contacts with one another on the most important international problems affecting both states' interests by means of meetings and an exchange of opinions between their leading statesmen, visits by official delegations and special representatives of the governments and also through diplomatic channels.

The level of development of contacts between states in the political sphere is always a true indicator of the state of relations between them. For this very reason we note with satisfaction the important role played by such contacts in the overall spectrum of Soviet-Indian ties.

A special place in the practice of political contacts which has taken shape between the Soviet Union and India is occupied by regular summit meetings. They provide an opportunity not only to increase results and outline subsequent stages in the development of Soviet-Indian relations, but also to strengthen mutual understanding, clarify in greater depth both sides' stances, determine the avenues of their cooperation in international affairs and ultimately, to exert a beneficial influence on the entire world situation. The inestimable personal contribution of L.I. Brezhnev and I. Gandhi to this ought to be stressed here.

The results of the talks which took place in mid-July during the visit to Moscow by India's External Affairs Minister N. Rao are one of the most recent confirmations of the fruitfulness of the two countries' foreign policy cooperation. At the same time we are convinced that there are considerable reserves for deepening this cooperation.

As the Soviet-Indian treaty indicates, the Republic of India respects the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union. We rate highly India's constructive approach to the initiatives launched by the USSR in the international arena including those launched by the 26th CPSU Congress.

For its part, the Soviet Union--and this is enshrined in the treaty--respects the nonalignment policy of India, which is striving to introduce into interstate relations a spirit of the love of peace and of considered realism and to promote the improvement of the international climate.

The Soviet Union pays due tribute to India's efforts to settle the conflicts that emerge on the Asian Continent. Let us take, for example, India's relations with the countries of Indochina. These have always been good with Vietnam and Laos. Normal relations have now been established with Kampuchea. The farsightedness of this policy cannot fail to be appreciated.

THE SOVIET-INDIAN TREATY lays down the spheres for the expansion and deepening of bilateral mutually beneficial ties between the USSR and India. They now embrace many areas of our peoples' material and spiritual lives--economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other areas.

The 25th anniversary of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation was celebrated last year. "It now embraces," Indira Gandhi said, "a broad section of India's industrial and economic life. Over 70 joint Indian-Soviet construction projects are vivid evidence of the two countries' cooperation. We rate particularly highly the Soviet Union's important contribution to India's efforts to establish a developed industrial infrastructure."

India's industrial giants--from the Bhilai metallurgical plant, the first born of our friendship, to the Bokaro metallurgical combine and their mighty new sister enterprise constructed in the south of the country--may rightly serve as a symbol of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation. The following figures attest to the effectiveness of such cooperation. Enterprises built with the USSR's technical assistance now produce 20 percent of all the electricity, 33 percent of the steel and rolled metal, 80 percent of the metallurgical and mining equipment and extract 70 percent and refine 30 percent of the oil in India. These are highly convincing figures.

A good start has also been made on cooperation between our countries in the food, pulp and paper, light, medical and other sectors of industry and in the sphere of agriculture.

Commodity turnover, which has more than doubled in the last 5 years, is growing rapidly. A similar growth in trade is also planned for the forthcoming 5-year period.

Exchanges in the sphere of science and technology, which are useful for both countries, are expanding. Let us recall, in particular, that Soviet rockets are putting Indian satellites into circumterrestrial orbit.

I would especially like to note the fact that Soviet-Indian economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation is now being effected on a planned basis in accordance with the long-term program, signed in March 1979, which is intended to cover a period of 10-15 years.

The Soviet Union makes no secret of the fact that it wants to see friendly India strong and capable of successfully defending its independence, of strengthening the cause of peace in Asia and of consolidating international security. And for this reason it lends this country the necessary assistance in strengthening its defense capability. However, this cooperation--which in complete accord with the spirit of the Soviet-Indian treaty--is not directed against any third country and does not have the aim of harming anybody's legitimate interests. With each passing year, Soviet-Indian cultural ties strengthen. They bring our peoples, as the vehicles of two great world cultures, closer together, help their mutual understanding and enrich their spiritual life.

During the talks which were held during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India last year, both sides noted the considerable progress in economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the USSR and India which is substantially helping to resolve the national economic tasks facing the two countries. The agreements concluded as a result of this visit provide additional, powerful impetus to the development of this cooperation.

The Soviet people rejoice at the achievements which the Indian people have secured in the most diverse spheres of life. We also share their concern over the problems which have not yet been surmounted. We sincerely wish the Indian people further successes in building the new India.

An event of tremendous significance on the path of the on-going development of relations between the Soviet Union and India on the firm basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was the official friendly visit of L.I. Brezhnev to Ind[illegible] last December, which filled Soviet-Indian ties with new content and constituted a weighty contribution to strengthening peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The documents signed as a result of this visit and primarily the joint Soviet-Indian declaration opened up new horizons in the development of cooperation between the two countries for the good of their peoples. The ideas and propositions of the declaration were greeted with approval in the Soviet Union and India.

Both sides unanimously expressed confidence that the most urgent task of the present time is to strenthen peace and avert a new world war. Their statement about the need for a firm rebuff to attempts by the enemies of peace to undermine the detente process and foist a new round of the arms race on the peoples, to disrupt to their own advantage the military balance which has come about in the world, and to multiply the seats of military conflicts came as a serious warning to the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and to international reaction as a whole.

The Soviet Union and India confirmed that on the most important international problems they speak from common or similar positions. Advocating the preservation and deepening of detente and expressing the view that this process should be made irreversible and universal, the sides stressed the paramount importance of halting the arms race and primarily the nuclear arms race, and voiced their determination to do everything within their power to achieve this goal. The sides also declared their conviction that unresolved problems in Asia, just as throughout the world can and must be settled exclusively by peaceful means.

On the whole, as a result of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India the whole of Soviet-Indian relations was substantially advanced.

In celebrating the 10th anniversary of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, we can say perfectly legitimately that we are satisfied with what has been done in the past years in the matter of consolidating Soviet-Indian relations. And we are confident that they have good future prospects.

The treaty will continue in the future to serve the cause of peace and of the security of peoples on the Asian Continent and throughout the world.

By developing friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India today, L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "we are doing a good deed, not only for the present generation of our peoples but also for the future generations and for the peaceful future of mankind.

RPP CITES INDIAN PRESS ON CIA 'DECISION'

LD081630 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The Indian press is commenting with much anxiety on the statement of the deputy director of the American CIA, Admiral Inman, on the intention of this spy agency to utilize as a cover American trade organizations and private business firms for their dirty work. Such a decision, writes THE TIMES OF INDIA, represents a direct threat to India taking into account the large number of branches of American monopolies that are operating in the country.

This threat also exists because India represents a country that is of primary importance for the CIA's undermining activities. As it is, there are more than sufficient pseudoorganizations of all sorts that are operating in India, all kind of societies and clubs, which in essence are branches of the American spy agency. For instance, quite recently, in order to attach some sort of semblance of respectability to its spying activities, the American CIA set up a so-called center for studying South Asia at the faculty of political science of the Rajasthan University in Jaipur and it was headed by a certain Mr Varma, a known operative of the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is precisely such organizations that plan and carry out large-scale undermining activities against the Indian Government and the independent policy it pursues, against leftist and democratic forces of the country. Prominent politicians in India have noted on diverse occasions that on the eve of general parliamentary elections as well as elections to legislative assemblies in the Indian states there is a great increase in the number of articles and commentaries inspired by the American CIA and aimed at splitting the democratic movements in the country, aimed at undermining the stand of the leftist parties.

Agents of the CIA see to it that such articles and commentaries appear regularly in big and most influential Indian newspapers. The CIA operatives pay particular attention to northeastern India. There the American spy agents encourage, urge and incite separatist moods among a certain part of the tribal leaders not stopping before provocations and acts of terrorism aimed against the legal government of the country and resorting even to large-scale armed actions. Moreover, the CIA pursues its main aim of attaining the withdrawal of the northeastern states from India. Quite recently it has become known of the creation of the representation of the American CIA in Delhi of a big computing center for creating a huge dossier on Indian politicians and members of government offices in order to be able to blackmail those persons that the CIA may wish.

The Indian public is also concerned over the attempts of the American spy agency to transfer the activities of Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble to Indian territory. Not so long ago reports appeared in the press concerning preparations by CIA instructors of Afghan mercenaries who were to conduct a series of terrorist acts in Delhi against diplomatic representatives, against Air India and Indian Airlines, as well as the assassination of Indian politicians. And it is not only regular employees of the CIA that are taking an active part for the American spy agency. As a one time operative of the CIA, Mr Smith, has admitted almost each American arriving in India is assigned to carry out some sort of job for the CIA. This applies to American tourists, to technical personnel, students as well as scientists and even diplomats.

The American newspaper Boston GLOBE has written that appointments of intelligence officers at American embassies abroad is a regular practice of the United States. Another American newspaper, NEWSDAY, notes in turn that in certain cases more than half of the personnel of American embassies work for the CIA. Proceeding from this fact one can certainly have no doubt that hundreds of cadre intelligence agents are housed under the roofs of the American Embassy and of consulates in India. And at present, judging from the statement of the deputy director of the American CIA, Admiral Inman, Washington is wholly determined to legalize the cooperation between the CIA and American businessmen and trade representatives. Moreover, it is hardly necessary to do any guessing as to the harm this will bring to India and other developing countries in Asia in the light of the facts that have been outlined.

PAKISTAN VIEWED AS FUTURE 'U.S. ADVANCED POST'

LD101252 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Aug, TASS--The United States and China have taken the decision on "assisting Pakistan in air reconnaissance." This has been reported, with reference to diplomatic sources, by the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, close to the governmental circles. An American AWACS airborne warning and control system will be deployed on the territory of the country and flights of spy planes will begin along Pakistan's frontier with Afghanistan and India, within the framework of the joint decision, not later than by the end of the current year. The AWACS system will be serviced by U.S. specialists, according to the newspaper.

The NATIONAL HERALD emphasises that the deal is a major threat to the states, neighbouring on Pakistan. With the help of the new system Pakistani planes could be aimed with great precision at different structures deep in the territory of those countries. Commenting on the newspaper's reports, news analysts by no means accidentally recall the piratic raid on Iraq, which has recently been made by fighter-bombers of the United States' other ally--Israel.

They point out that by the time of the deployment of the AWACS system Islamabad will already have American F-16 planes like those which bombed the nuclear centre near Baghdad. Deliveries of such planes are planned to be carried out within the framework of large-scale agreements on rearmament by the United States of Pakistan's Armed Forces. The deal is thus yet another stage in Pakistan's being turned into an American advanced post in south and southwest Asia, the "custodian" of the interests of imperialists in the region.

Serious apprehensions are voiced here that the development of events might go still farther. It is known that Islamabad intends, with Beijing's assistance, to get hold of nuclear weapons in the near future.

PETROV SCORES EUROPEAN 'INITIATIVE' ON AFGHANISTAN

Comparison of the TASS International Service item entitled "Petrov Scores European 'Initiative' on Afghanistan" published on page D 1 of the 5 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the A. Petrov article carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August, page 4, reveals the following differences:

Paragraph one, line two reads: ...the so-called "iniative" of the European....

Paragraph three, line two reads: ...as well as other "flash points" around the....

Paragraph five, last line reads: ...to the general pot of offerings more....

Paragraph six, line three reads: ...AFP, referring to "reliable" data from Washington,....

200 AFGHAN YOUTHS VACATION IN TADZIK SSR

GF070804 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Some 200 youths from the DRA have arrived in Dushanbe to spend their vacation in the capital of the Tadzhik SSR. The visiting youths have been provided accommodation in youth hostels of Tadzhik industrial farms and the [word indistinct] trade union. During their vacation in the Tadzhik SSR, the youths will visit the [word indistinct] Tadzhik town, Nurek, and tour sites of interest in Dushanbe.

OPENING OF PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION NOTED

LD110954 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug, TASS--The second plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was opened here today. On the agenda are questions related to the worsening socio-economic situation in the country and also the activity of the party following the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP.

Opening the plenary meeting, Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, emphasised that its proceedings were taking place in an exceptionally difficult and tense situation in the country. It was necessary, he said, to mobilize all forces so as to prevent a further deterioration of the inner-political situation in Poland.

RAKOWSKI CRITICISM OF SOLIDARITY ACTIONS CITED

LD101706 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, has described as disastrous for the national economy the various campaigns organized by Solidarity leaders. Interviewed by the Polish news agency, he said that the leadership of Solidarity tried to put the blame for the crisis on the government thus falsifying the facts. Over the past few days they have been reported by the Polish press to have organized a series of strikes, marches and blockades in Warsaw and other cities which again disrupted production and worsened the financial and economic situation of the country.

In the opinion of the TRYBUNA LUDU, street demonstrations and strikes represent deliberate actions by rightist groups whose aim is a greater confrontation with the people's government.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS SEEN DEFECTING TO BRANCH UNIONS

LD102212 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Many Polish workers have lately been leaving the Solidarity trade union and returning to their branch unions. This has been said by a group of metalworkers who visited the office of Soviet television and radio in Warsaw. The reason, they said, was disillusionment. Solidarity was coming increasingly under the influence of its extremist wing, completely ignoring the interests of the workers. It was largely engaged, they said, in political activities and was gliding towards a confrontation with the government by making ever more patently unrealistic demands. Many workers, they said, consider that the extremists in Solidarity wanted to create chaos and anarchy.

LOSOTO VIEWS IMPACT OF POLISH SITUATION ON WORKERS

PM101545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto "reportage from a party organization": "At a Warsaw Plant"]

[Text] Warsaw--As agreed, we came straight to the party committee offices. Back at the Warsaw PZPR Committee offices we had decided on the rough outline of the topics of interest to us when the question of what enterprise to visit was discussed. it was roughly as follows: the party organization in the wake of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress; its plans and actions; and how communist workers view their role in the large and difficult process of extricating the country from the crisis.

The Warsaw telecommunications plant is a big enterprise, employing more than 5,000 people. Its products are well-known in the USSR: telephone exchanges originating from the capital's Praga East District are operating in many of our cities.

We spoke to Kazimierz Blonka, delegate to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and first secretary of the plant party committee, who has worked at the enterprise for 31 years; machinist Norbert Sobolewski (who has worked there for 32 years, joining the party in this collective 31 years ago), and Tadeusz Kolbarczyk, foreman in the main power section and a plant employee of 22 years standing and member of the plant PZPR committee. I am reporting these details because they show an insight into the lives of working people and a definite outlook on life. They speak their mind with determination and conviction because their words are backed by their workmates' actions and thoughts....

But before discussing this in greater detail I must dwell on the situation which has developed in the country.

A recent issue of the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU published a letter from a Lodz reader by the name of J. Naturska. "The strike road," she wrote, "is leading us to ruin: economic, political and social.... People are tired of the present crisis. What we need is to be calm and forward-looking and to take into account the interests of the whole of society and not of isolated groups!"

Many people in Poland share this view now. From their own experience they are coming to see the grave consequences of the breakdown of social discipline and the disorganization of production, further evidence of which is provided by the Central Statistical Administration report on Poland's sociopolitical state in the first half of 1981. The value of output sold in the public sector of industry was 12.5 percent down from the corresponding period last year. Coal mining, oil refining and steel and rolled metal production were substantially down, and fewer consumer goods are coming onto the home market. The food lines are getting longer. At the latest session of Poland's Sejm, which ended just the other day, it was reported that the national income will fall by around 15 percent in the current year.

This is the reality of the current situation in the country, which is directly affecting the people's mood and in which Poland's communists have to operate.

Wherever we have happened to be in the last few days, including the Warsaw plant, the talk has invariably turned to the program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the country's economy. These measures envisage switching to intensive management methods, increasing labor productivity, making better use of capacities and conserving materials, energy, fuel and raw materials. The priority tasks listed include increasing the extraction of coal and other raw materials, agricultural production and exports, and introducing economic reform. Strengtheing and further developing cooperation with the socialist countries are specified as being among the main conditions for overcoming the crisis.

The measures outlined by the PZPR and the Polish Government are designed so that every member of society can participate conscientiously and consciously in implementing them and work persistently and selflessly in the name of socialism. The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote of this a few days ago: "Even the most excellent program will not get the economy out of its stagnation and slump. What is needed is vigorous action by society to overcome the morbid circle of weakness and standstill."

But it is precisely this--vigorous action, stabilization of the situation, normalization of social life--that is not to the liking of socialism's enemies and opponents of People's Poland both inside and outside the country. They are seeking to further deepen the crisis in Poland. With the help of demagoguery, provocations, blackmail and threats they are seeking to exacerbate the situation and are essentially waging a direct struggle for power.

Solidarity's extremist circles, making use of the economic difficulties which, incidentally, have largely been caused by the strikes that they organize, are fueling tension and blocking various government moves.

Indeed, it was with these facts characterizing the complexity of the situation in the republic that we began our talks at the party committee of Warsaw's telephone exchange plant.

The situation is such, our interlocutors pointed out, that it is necessary to act vigorously and decisively. It is necessary to mobilize all forces for the struggle against the dangers threatening the foundations of socialism and the state's independence and sovereignty, against the concepts of "dyarchy" and against antisocialist, opposition activities.

"Of course, it would be wrong to think," K. Blonka, first secretary of the plant's PZPR committee, said, "that everything would change after the congress as though by the wave of a magic wand. Shelves in stores will not be filled with goods and lines will not vanish of their own accord, without a major effort. What is needed is concrete deeds, selfless labor by everyone in his job and, finally, time. The congress resolved a number of tasks: It settled with the past, confirmed the desire to ensure the party's Marxist-Leninist nature and outlined a program for surmounting the crisis. Indeed, frankly I would have liked the program to be more concrete. What is needed is a clear perspective and clear-cut targets, which we will achieve. Much depends on how this program is translated into the language of concrete deeds locally, at the lower levels, in party organizations. We are now engaged on precisely this. Not an easy task."

K. Blonka asked his comrades:

"Do you agree?"

"Yes," they nodded.

N. Sobolewski entered the conversation:

"Our enemies stubbornly refuse to understand that we will never abandon the principles of socialism."

The plant is not shut off from the winds of life. Its collective is linked by thousands of threads with what is being done in the city and in the country. Communists say: Although the enterprise fulfilled the 6-month plan, the collective has no firm confidence that the rhythm will not be disrupted in the future. Supplies of raw materials are stretched to the limit. The lack of clear prospects troubles the workers. The long lines in stores get on their nerves. Many women work in the plant. It is primarily their shoulders that bear the burden of providing the family with food. Various kinds of adventurers and enemies of People's Poland are playing on the difficulties, the disorder and the people's weariness.

"An acute political struggle is underway," K. Blonka said, "We still cannot say that it has passed the peak...."

Great responsibility for the outcome of this struggle, our interlocutors pointed out, lies with each party organization and each communist. Only by strengthening their ranks and enhancing their Marxist-Leninist training, they said, is it possible to achieve success. More and more people see and understand that the extremists entrenched in Solidarity are pushing the country into a chasm. The plant's Solidarity leadership also wished recently to organize a protest strike at the enterprise against the bad food supplies. Persuaded that that idea was not popular with the workers, it abandoned it.

"Only work can remedy the situation," T. Kolbarczyk entered the conversation.

Our talks at the plant party committee touched on many questions. We also touched on complex problems that have not yet been resolved. The enterprise's communists, like all the country's communists, have a lot of work ahead of them--hard, daily work, the kind of party work that molds an active builder of the new life, a patriot and internationalist.

DRUZENKO CITES POLES ON NEED FOR INCREASED WORK

PM110939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko's "Letter From Warsaw": "In Early August"]

[Text] Warsaw--"It is not talk we need now, it is output."

That is how Tadeusz Aniolkowski, welders' team leader at the Energomontaz association and delegate to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, answered my question as to what he regards as most important now, after the congress.

He is one of those who are well aware of the value of labor and understand that labor is the basis of the well-being of every family, of all the people, the basis of the country's prosperity. A native of Warsaw, Tadeusz grew up in a large, working class family. His father, who struggled all his life against adversity and was beset with worries about how to feed the children, was taken away by the Hitlerites at the very beginning of the war, to work in Germnay. He returned from there in 1944 and died 6 months later.

As a boy Tadeusz Aniolkowski lived through the nightmare years of the occupation and the heroism and the tragedy of the Warsaw rising, and after the capital's liberation he went to a craft school. For nearly 30 years now he has been working at the same enterprise--installing power equipment and leaving his "signature" on various projects which give people light and heat. He started in 1953 in Zeran, where Warsaw's first postwar heat and electric power station was being constructed and where Soviet furnaces and turbines were installed; he worked together with Soviet specialists. Two years ago, as a top-class welder and team leader, he traveled the Soyuz gas pipeline route to work on constructing compressor stations in Kharkovskaya Oblast, and he still recalls that work not only with satisfaction but with pride.

Of course, while speaking about this Tadeusz Aniolkowski cannot stop thinking about what is happening in Poland now. You can understand this man's bitterness when he thinks about the present crisis afflicting the economy, which is damaging people's lives. You can also understand why he sees the way out of the crisis precisely in intensive work by everyone.

"Demands alone--'give us this, give us that!'--and strikes and various protest actions will not rectify the situation: they are more likely to exacerbate it. Making demands, provoking discontent, inciting people--in the present situation that is easier than anything. It is much more difficult to mobilize the masses, explain the situation, resolve the many problems. Working people who live by labor believe that, instead of holding discussions and debates, protests and demonstrations, it is necessary to really get down to work at last. That is the only way to cope with the crisis. The workers do not need the promptings of all kinds of self-styled 'leaders' to tell them where the working class should go and how it should live. They have chosen their path--to socialism--long ago and are not about to renounce it."

After the congress Tadeusz Aniolkowski met--as a delegate--with communists from his own party organization and his work comrades. Naturally, they asked him a great deal about how the congress went.

All the same, most of all they were asking themselves--what next? They talked about how the party must act more resolutely and energetically and implement a firm, principled line to overcome the crisis. They stressed that every party member, whatever post he holds, must now step up his political activeness.

"They said bluntly," Tadeusz Aniolkowski went on, "that anyone who feels that the burden is too heavy for him had better stand aside and not get in the way. A party member must set an example--politically, by actively combating those who would like to deflect us from the socialist path, and in everyday life, by rolling up his sleeves and setting to work."

Establishing a normal production rhythm is a notion frequently repeated during discussions of the results and the materials of the Extraordinary PZPR Congress. As the press reports, party organizations everywhere--in industry, construction, transportation--are currently holding meetings with delegates to the party forum, party aktiv meetings and plenary sessions of local PZPR committees.

The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published a series of items describing the life of party organizations at industrial enterprises and construction and transportation organizations in these first days and weeks since the congress. Communists at plants are devoting great attention to organizing production and establishing discipline, since without that the country can hardly count on the crisis being overcome or the store counters being replenished with goods. The party organization of the Rzeszow transportation equipment plant raised the urgent question of the observance of technological and administrative discipline. Communists at the Ponar-Tarnow machine tool building plant are also focusing their efforts on this problem.

At meetings being held in the party organizations of Silesian mines the question of the possibility of increasing coal extraction is being discussed. People in Poland are now saying: We need coal not like "black gold" and not even like real gold but...like air. And this is indeed so: The sector is of decisive significance to the improvement of the entire Polish economy. The miners are seeking reserves for increasing extraction and raising the question of improving labor organization and using coal more efficiently and economically.

These are just some examples illustrating the atmosphere in which party organizations are currently operating. The concentration of attention on economic problems is no accident. The state of Poland's economy has reached crisis point, as is indicated by the results of national economic activity in the first 6 months of the year. Industrial output fell 12.5 percent compared with the same period last year. There is virtually no kind of article whose production has not fallen. While the quantity of output per person employed in social production has fallen, the average wage for every worker has increased 26 percent over the 6-month period. Inflation is deepening. A paradoxical situation persists: We are producing less, but earning more. Any economy, even the strongest, could be undermined by such trends.

Naturally, the burdens of everyday life are not helping to stabilize the situation. Economic difficulties are increasing political tension. There are forces operating in individual components of the Solidarity trade union association which want to make use of the situation to exacerbate the atmosphere. The so-called "hunger marches" they organize, the other acts of protest, the threats of new strikes and actual strikes are all a continuation of the line which has been implemented for about a year now, aimed at destabilizing public economic life and undermining the authority of the state powers--the line of plunging the country into the abyss of anarchy and disorder. Adventurists who care nothing for the vital interests of working people, political dabblers prepared to use any provocations for the sake of achieving their antisocialist aims, and enemies of Poland and socialism are warming their hands on the flames of the crisis which the country is undergoing.

Abandoning all restraint, they are deliberately making use of the situation to compromise the party and the decisions of its latest, extraordinary congress. This is indicated by the vile, libelous pamphlets beir disseminated by Solidarity extremists. Playing on people's feelings, they incite the masses, seek to bring people out onto the streets and sow chaos—in a word, they act according to the well-known principle: "The worse it is for the people and for socialism, the better it is for us."

The PZPR has embarked on implementing the decisions of its extraordinary congress in a complex, extremely tense situation. It is clear to every sensible person that the fulfillment of the program outlined for social economic stabilization requires time, calm and intensive labor by millions. That is why Polish communists are focusing their efforts on mobilizing the masses around the program adopted by the congress for overcoming the crisis, on rallying them in opposing attempts to channel the course of events into an antisocialist, counterrevolutionary direction and on creating the conditions for a normal production rhythm everywhere.

WESTERN INTERFERENCE IN POLISH AFFAIRS SCORED

LD102208 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A characteristic trait of the new stage of confrontation into which Poland has been dragged is the fact that Solidarity's destabilizations have been transferred to the streets. Stating that the irresponsible trend is a major one in the Solidarity leadership and that such a trend threatens the country's independence, the Polish press points out that, judging by all that is being done representatives of that trend count on the authorities letting them carry out such actions with impunity.

In this connection, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: "Perhaps the hopes for a lenient stance by authorities have been born as a result of the resolution of the American House of Representatives--an unprecedented example of interference in the internal affairs of our country. There are justified suspicions," the paper continues, "pointing to the ties between that resolution and the events in Poland. How else can the warnings against repressions in internal matters be understood?"

It must be stated here that now, when the enemies of people's power and socialism are raising their heads in Poland in a particularly impertinent way, imperialism is building up far-reaching plans for weakening the Polish link in the socialist community. Each day brings fresh proof of imperialist interference in the events in Poland. This interference takes various forms and is carried out through various channels.

Under the pretext of defending Poland against--as it is defined--interference from abroad, the United States and some other NATO partners are sowing anxiety and diffidence, and are goading certain elements in Poland to take overt counterrevolutionary steps and to attack the Polish state's ties of alliance within the Warsaw Pact.

It is no secret that in recent years NATO has been actively playing the Polish card in order to make the Polish economy dependent on the West, and has been taking advantage of this, to influence the course of events in Poland. According to the elaborated plan "Silex-5," Western credits were to play an important role in all of this. It was a matter of a precisely thought out and planned beforehand complex of steps by the capitalist financial and economic circles aimed at tying the Polish economy to them.

The Western mass media are being widely used, and various circular letters and instructions are being fabricated. (?In case) of being questioned about (?whether we are stepping out) against the state authority, it is recommended to take up action, so to speak, from behind cover.

In other words, secret sowing of nationalism introducing ideological ferment into the ranks of the ruling party, and infiltrating the party and social organizations. To arouse dissatisfaction among the people, the authors of the provocative instructions recommend causing disturbances in transportation, services and trade; disturbing the normal work of medical service establishments, kindergartens and nurseries; and inspiring acts of hooliganism and vandalism in the streets, theaters, cinemas and in public places in general.

The enemies of socialism, the enemies of the Polish People's Republic are also striving to take advantage of the difficulties through which the country is living in order to intensify the offensive against the postwar reality in Europe. It is no coincidence that at the background of the Polish crisis, revisionist groupings in the FRG have become more active. At numerous rallies of the so-called associations of the expellees [as heard], with throbbing drums amid a sea of banners with the coats of arms of the former lands and towns of East Germany, the leaders of the ilk of the declared revanchists Czaja and Hupka impudently demand the return of the eastern territories to the Reich, while Springer periodicals speculating on the events in Poland even suggest buying back or leasing the Polish Pomerania or Silesia.

As we know, in some Polish towns leaflets of West German revanchist organizations were distributed, for example of the "Aktion Oder-Neisse" and the association of East German estate owners. The authors of those leaflets proposed the so-called additional assistance to Solidarity. It is also known that considerable funds are passed through various channels to the most extreme links of Solidarity, who are also getting material and technical help in other forms.

The Polish counterrevolution openly points to the West and does not even hide in whose interests it is acting. It is worth quoting here the words of one of the authoritative consultations of Solidarity, Jacek Kuron, who declared, verbatim: "They pay me not a little, and of course in hard currency." And how can we not mention in this regard the words published by the notorious organ of the Silesian association, the revanchist rag SCHLESIEN? It was stated in one of its issues without beating around the bush: "We should ponder whether it would not be possible to buy our eastern German territories back from Poland." Is it not for this that Jacek Kuron gets his "hard currency," while speculating on the idea of independence? Or Leszek Moczulski, a personal friend of Czaja, and other such people? Such are the goals of these people, who wish to parade as people well-disposed to Poland. Such is the treacherous face of their dupes among the people of the KSS/KOR, KPN members, and other creeping counterrevolutionaries.

FRIENDSHIP TRAIN MEMBER DISCUSSES POLAND

LD102136 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1211 GMT 24 Jul 81

[Text] The guests from Szczecin Province, who come here to participate in the events in honor of the 37th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland and following an invitation by the Latvian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, ended their stay in Riga on 24 July. In honor of the Polish people's festive day a ceremonial gathering and concert took place in Riga. Our correspondent met one of the members of the delegation, Zdzislaw Lisiecki, secretary of the PZPR Szczecin-Swinoujscie port organization.

[Begin Lisiecki recording in Polish, fading into Latvian translation] I would like Latvian friends to know what is taking place in Poland. The events of August showed workers protesting against the fact that lately there was distortion and retreat from Leninist party norms of life. I would like to underline once more that this protest was directed not against socialism and the foundations of socialism, but against those persons who retreated from the basic principles of socialism.

I would like Latvian friends to understand well that in Poland the majority of inhabitants a long time ago already came to the conclusion that by strikes we would not achieve anything. We realize that in socialist reality there is no place for any deviations, extremes, either to the right or to the left; one must go straight along the road and one must look neither to the right nor to the left. We in Poland impatiently awaited the start of the work of the Ninth PZPR Congress. The congress was held from 14 to 21 July. I myself participated in the work of the congress. I could not stay there until the end, because on one of the last days I came to Riga.

It must be underlined that this congress was an extraordinary one, also all the decisions adopted at this congress are of an extraordinary character. The new composition of the Central Committee is even more energetically disposed, because socialism in Poland is an important center in the worldwide socialist system. Naturally, there are forces in Poland which would like to pull Poland away from this camp, although they do not speak about this openly. But they will never manage to do this. Everything must now boil together in a common pot, and what will be superfluous will float to the top, and will then disappear.

Talking about the trade union movement, and mentioning Solidarity, it must be said that in this movement there is a whole faction which would like to bring the state to confrontation and, by means of this confrontation, to divert Poland from the road of socialist development. An example of this is the recent attempts to start a strike in the state airline and the attempts of dock workers to start a strike because, as we know, both ports and airlines are state outlets, windows to the world.

Before going to the party congress we in the port adopted the decision at a party meeting not to strike. Now the atmosphere is gradually clearing up, the nation begins to understand who its real friends are, who its enemies are.

Here I must bring up one more kind of crisis, which during our stay here has not been mentioned. That was the crisis of trust, when the nation lost its trust in its government. In the future hard work awaits us, also in order to restore this trust, and naturally, in order to find a way out of the economic crisis.

So that you can understand better how deep the split was in the nation, in society, I mention an example that even in one family one brother could say something, and another brother after that could say something to the contrary, and also believe in that. Only now do people gradually begin to understand what the matter is at all.

Returning to the events of the last 10 years, it must be said in the last years we invested more funds, capital investment than we could afford. We started to borrow from Western countries, and not only for industrial aims, for capital investment in industry, but also for buying food products which, as we know, do not produce any income afterwards. Funds were simply eaten. And the level of these credits, loans already reached such indices that after 1977 we could not even decide ourselves in what manner to spend these funds granted to us, because they were a kind of economic weight--our lenders in the West wanted to direct how we should spend this money.

The government will shortly reveal an economic reform. In order for the economic reform to come into force, first of all prices must be regulated, and not only wholesale but also retail prices must be regulated. At present in our country this stage has started. In the near future both wholesale and retail prices will be changed.

Concluding this conversation, I would like to express thanks to you. Our example, if we will be able to overcome difficulties, could serve as a model to other socialist countries--not to step back from the basic principles of socialism, [word indistinct] interests of the state. [end recording]

SIGNIFICANCE OF BERLIN WALL CONSTRUCTION RECALLED

DW101217 Moscow in German to Germany 1638 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Georgiy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, one of the numerous anniversaries being commemorated is 13 August 1961, the day when measures to strengthen the borders between the German Democratic Republic and West Berlin were taken. It belongs to those days which are assessed differently by various political and social circles.

A large number of people in the West have so far not been able to understand the early history of the events of 13 August or to find objective historic arguments for them.

Our commentator Georgiy Aleksandrov writes the following in this connection:

The early history of these events consists in the division of defeated Germany into zones of occupation and accordingly of West Berlin, as the seat of the Allied Control Council, into four sectors. It covers the short period of time when the four powers had a joint policy regarding Germany, as well as the period that followed shortly afterwards when separate action was taken by the United States, England and France with regard to the German question.

As was later confirmed in the memoirs of Western politicians and generals, diplomats and agents, the West, led by the United States, at the time was trying to roll back communism and to drive the Soviets from Germany and Europe. In 1949 the three Western powers, along with the leaders of the West German bourgeoisie, founded the Federal Republic of Germany and, as early as 1955, had dragged it into NATO, thereby blocking the road to Germany's reunification. In 1949 the three occupation powers had completely isolated the three Western sectors of Berlin. A separate Western currency was introduced and an occupation statute as well as a civil constitution were mapped out.

After the emergence of the German Democratic Republic, West Berlin in particular was actively misused in the struggle against the new social order on German soil and against the interests of the USSR in German affairs. With pleasure and enthusiasm, West Berlin was described as the bridgehead of the West, as an arrow in the flesh of the GDR and as the cheapest atomic bomb. It must be said that West Berlin also lived up to a large number of these descriptions. For many years political, economic and ideological subversive activities, espionage, and diversionist acts were waged from there against the GDR, the USSR and the other socialist states. In 1953 and 1956, West Berlin served as a base for antistate and antisocial activities against the GDR.

According to estimates by economists, the economic damage inflicted on the GDR from West Berlin amounted to M120 billion.

The county was harmed because representatives of scientific professions, technical personnel, skilled workers and young people were enticed to West Berlin. Dozens of espionage organizations were active in West Berlin against the socialist East. Let us merely recall the sensational story regarding the espionage tunnel at Glienicke which was set up to tap the telecommunications lines of the GDR and the Soviet troops.

The existence of such an outpost like West Berlin and also of an open border with the GDR allowed certain quarters in the West, and above all in the Federal Republic of Germany, to harbor dangerous illusions about a possible revision of the territorial and political results of the war and postwar developments.

Federal Chancellor Adenauer proclaimed at the time: Up to now we have been speaking of Germany's reunification. Now we must speak of its liberation. Franz Josef Strauss, who held the post of defense minister in the Adenauer government, developed the idea further and said: The GDR must be invaded quickly and positions must be taken along the Oder River even before the People's Army and the other troops realize what is happening.

As a result of the open border between the GDR and West Berlin, the danger arose early in the sixties that in pursuing their strategy of rolling back communism, militarist and adventurous quarters in the West might take fateful steps that would lead to war. This is why the idea arose to take the measures necessary to prevent such a development.

Early in August 1961, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states met in Moscow to discuss the situation. The conclusion was drawn at the meeting that in the interests of safeguarding peace and stability in Europe, it was necessary to ensure the proper protection and effective control of the GDR-West Berlin border so as to form a reliable barrier against subversive activiies aimed at the socialist states.

On the night of 12-13 August 1961, the planned measures then were translated into action. Contemporary observers of those events recall that the reaction of various circles in the West to the measures taken by the GDR ranging from restraint to hysteria. What was decisive, however, was that the governments of the United States, Britain and France observed the events rather reservedly and coolly.

Much has happened in the past 20 years. Thanks to the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement, whose 10th anniversary will be observed in September, international tension with regard to West Berlin has been overcome. The GDR has been recognized by the absolute majority of states and accepted as an equal member in the United Nations. Relations between the GDR and the FRG as well as relations between the GDR and West Berlin were settled on a contractual basis. Through reliably protected borders, including those to West Berlin, the GDR was in a position to consolidate and strengthen itself as a socialist state and it has acquired a stable position among the leading 10 industrialized countries of the world.

The normalization of the situation in Europe on the basis of recognition of all territorial and political realities was prepared through a large number of steps taken by the socialist states and realistically-minded political circles in the West. This also included the measures taken on 13 August 1961, which showed that the calculations of the militarist and adventurous quarters regarding West Berlin had no prospects and which thus accelerated the development of a realistic attitude toward the situation in central Europe.

Today, 20 years later, it is clear to every unbiased person that these measures constitute an indispensable stage in the struggle to normalize the situation in Europe. Of course, not everyone can be expected to understand exactly and unequivocally the measures of 13 August 1961 and/or to approve of them. What is important, however, is for people in Europe to realize that peace is in everyone's interest. Conflicts or even war between the East and West threaten the annihilation of all mankind, and the past 20 years demonstrate convincingly that the measures taken on 13 August 1961 have benefited world peace. These measures form part of the system of political and material guarantees for peace in Europe and beyond.

AIRBORNE UNIT LEAVES FOR 10-14 AUG VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD101740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, an airborne unit of our country's air force will be visiting Sweden from 10 to 14 August. Here is a report from our correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko at the Moscow military airfield:

[Mikhaylenko] Here at the Moscow military airfield, the airmen are being seen off by those in their regiment, veterans of the regiment, relations, wives and children from the German Titov Pioneer camp. At the moment, the red star fighters are taxiing out one after the other onto the runway to the sounds of the traditional march. The delegation of Soviet airmen flying to Sweden is headed by Maj Gen Avn Vadim Konstantinovich Andreyev, commander of aviation of the Moscow Military District. Vadim Konstantinovich, first of all I would like to wish you a good flight.

[Andreyev] Thank you for your good wishes. We are making a return visit: In 1978 we were visited by a Swedish squadron and today, at the invitation of the Swedish Air Force commander, we are making a return visit.

[Mikhaylenko] Vadim Konstantinovich, I see you are taking the best pilots, the aces of the Leninskiy Komsomol Regiment, on this trip.

[Andreyev] Well, all of our pilots are good, in any case, the overwhelming majority. We have very good technicians. I think we will make this a high-level visit and demonstrate our excellent aviation technology and our modern aviation complexes. We express confidence that our visit will serve the strengthening of cooperation, good-neighborly relations and mutual trust between our peoples and our countries.

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIGNATION VIEWED

LD102318 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[International journalist Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] After a brief break, it is nice to be talking to you again, dear listeners. We have been having hot weather in the USSR, ideal for the summer holidays, a fact gladly taken advantage of by many Muscovites and people in other parts of our country. Judging by the Lisbon and foreign press, both the summer temperatures and the political thermometer rose rapidly in your country in late July and early August. The political situation in Portugal became complicated in recent days, with a proliferation of the internal quarrels within the ruling bourgeois bloc Democratic Alliance [AD] and mounting demands for the Pinto Balsemao government's resignation heard both from the leftwing opposition and the ranks of the governing parliamentary majority.

Some of Pinto Balsemao's opponents in the parliamentary majority criticize him for rightwing positions, accusing the prime minister of lacking toughness in the battle against the left. As observers in Lisbon point out, the present political crisis is really centered on the person of the prime minister. The extreme right in particular claims that Pinto Balsemao has proved unable to take tough action against the diktat of the Council of the Revolution--as if this body were an obstacle to the country's economic development. A few days ago Pinto Balsemao's rightwing opponents became even more active. Carlos Macedo, social affairs minister and deputy chairman for the Social Democratic Party [PSD], left the government. Together with his uncompromising supporters in the PSD, he wanted a radical reshuffle of the Balsemao government or the formation of a new cabinet capable--as they put it--of taking a more determined line against the efforts to limit the AD government's sphere of action. This group came out in favor of Balsemao's replacement as prime minister and PSD chairman, and of convening an extraordinary party congress with a view to chosing a new party chairman and therefore a new prime minister.

Thus the collapse of the AD government was actually initiated by the pressure of its own correligionists dissatisfied at Balsemao's blandness and weakness.

Today a communique has been issued announcing the Pinto Balsemao government's resignation. Until the last few days the PSD rebels had the support of Social Democratic Center Party leader Freitas do Amaral. He and the PSD rebels even held a secret unofficial meeting. At this meeting they no doubt discussed concerted schemes to remove Balsemao from the leadership.

The refusal of Balsemao's main opponents to join the cabinet as a result of the long planned reshuffle is clear proof of the joint intentions of the PSD's rightwing and Freitas do Amaral.

The position of the leftwing forces is of decisive significance considering the difficult state of affairs in which Portugal finds itself. The communists and socialists too have correctly highlighted the country's difficult economic and social situation and demanded the resignation of the Balsemao government, emphasizing its inability to resolve the current concrete problems.

Mario Soares, while on the one hand recognizing that neither the Balsemao government nor the AD in general is competent to run the country's affairs, on the other hand formulates the Socialist Party's stand on the basis of his party's--and his own--narrow interests. He recently stated, for example, that in the event of the Balsemao government's resignation it would be necessary to form a new cabinet on the basis of the rightwing AD.

Soares either does not understand or does not wish to understand that the continuation in power of the AD bloc will propitiate the continuation of its bankrupt policy, the nefarious consequences of which the Portuguese people have already clearly identified. A new AD government would be bound to have even more extreme rightists in its ranks.

I would like to draw your attention to the position of the Portuguese communists who believe that no reshuffle within the AD can rectify the situation. The Portuguese Communist Party is insistent on the removal of the AD from the government altogether. If this proves impossible in the framework of the present parliament, Alvaro Cunhal stated after meeting President Banes, then it will be necessary to form a caretaker government and hold an early general election, thus giving the Portuguese people a real opportunity to elect a democratic alternative to the present ruling AD.

UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE RECEIVES BRITISH DELEGATION

LD102026 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] A reception was given today at the Ukrainian Committee for the Defense of Peace for members of a delegation of Britain's Workers Educational Association which is staying in Kiev. The guests were briefed on the activities of this public organization and on the broad participation of working people of the republic in the struggle for peace. It was noted that meetings in support of peace fighters in all corners of the globe nave become traditional at enterprises, establishments and collective farms. Weekly and monthly meetings in favor of disarmament and security are held. Hundreds of thousands of working people in the Ukraine contribute each year to the peace fund.

The guests from Britain highly appreciated the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

AS-SADAT TO GRANT U.S. MILITARY BASE ON RED SEA

LD101407 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Aug, TASS--President as-Sadat has officially reaffirmed Cairo's readiness to put at the Pentagon's "temporary" disposal the Ras-Banas military base, which is located on the Egyptian Red Sea coast. This decision expounded in As-Sadat's message to President Reagan, was taken within the framework of granting "military benefits" to the United States on Egypt's territory, writes the newspaper MAY, the publication of the National Democratic Party, the ruling party in the Arab Republic of Egypt. According to the newspaper, these benefits are needed by the United States "to give assistance in defending any Arab and Islamic state."

It is expected in Cairo that the United States will allocate major appropriations for modernization of the base, which incorporates a military airdrome and a seaport.

Under the cover of false phrases on "growing Soviet threat" to countries of the Middle East and the African Continent, two parties to the Camp David deal intend to turn Egypt into a strong point of the American military to carry out aggressive designs and ensure the U.S. strategic interests in the region. Deployment of American military contingents in the Ras-Banas air base will inevitably lead to a heightening of military tension in that unquiet area of the world.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 8 AUG

JN080912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Aug (INA)--A Palestinian delegation led by Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, arrived here today on a 2-week visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Al-Fahum will meet with officials at the Presidium and at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, as well as other Soviet officials. His talks will deal with the dimensions of the serious developments in the Arab region resulting from the escalation of Zionist aggression. They will also deal with ways to intensify support for the Palestinian cause in addition to Soviet-Palestinian relations and ways to strengthen them.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ PAPERS, ARMS SEIZED IN TEHRAN

LD101928 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 10 Aug, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Guards in Tehran have seized 30 secret addresses of the "Mojahedin-e Khalq" organization. PARS reports that found in the flats were large quantities of arms and ammunition as well as "important documents". In the course of the operation the guards arrested 23 persons, including Hoseyn Navabsafavi, editor-in-chief of the newspaper ENQUILAB ISLAMI, banned several months ago.

RAJA'I MEETING WITH NONALIGNED MISSION REPORTED

LD081552 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Aug, TASS--Iran's new President Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i met with the members of a mediatory mission of nonaligned countries for the settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, who had arrived in Tehran for a new round of talks with the Iranian leadership. Mr. Raja'i said after the meeting that the mission's efforts had yielded no positive results and that the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict would be decided on the battlefield.

SHIFTING CENTRAL ASIANS TO LABOR-SHORT AREAS URGED

WA101630 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by candidate of geographical sciences V. Varlamov: "In the Interests of the Whole Country"]

[Text] At the stage of developed socialism the USSR's economy has become a single economic complex. It embraces all components of social production, distribution and exchange over the country's entire territory and incorporates the economies of all the union republics and economic regions. The creation of this complex is the result of the titanic work of the Soviet people, who are guided and directed by the party of communists. Such a gigantically complex task of the planned completion of the territorial organization of production on a countrywide scale and the creation of an all-union system of the division of labor was posed and accomplished for the first time in world practice.

Right from the very first stages of socialist planning the principles of the specialization and comprehensive development of the economy were made the basis of this system. The First 5-Year Plan emphasized: "The USSR cannot build and develop its economy other than by taking fully into consideration all the natural, economic and national singularities of its vast unification and specializing individual parts thereof. Only thus can the greatest coefficient of social labor efficiency be achieved."

The consistent implementation of the party's policy of the accelerated development of the economy primarily of the backward national regions led to fundamental transformations in the national economy and the culture of all union and autonomous republics. The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress said: "Backward national outlying areas...no longer exist!"

A most important role was performed here by the close cooperation of all nations of the country and, primarily, the Russian people's unselfish assistance. The intensive economic and social development of each of our republics is accelerating the process of their burgeoning in all spheres and rapprochement. The profound specialization of the production sectors is also contributing to this. It corresponds in full both to all state interests and the interests of the union republics. Everything that is created in the country is the result of the joint labor of the Soviet peoples and their common property. "Our policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is the buildup of the material-technical potential of each republic and at the same time its maximum use for the harmonious development of the whole country. We have truly historic achievements on this path." The single economic complex has become the firm material foundation of the strengthening and deepening of the friendship of all the USSR peoples.

The party's policy of the utmost intensification of the economy and its increased efficiency requires the use of all levers, including such an important and effective lever as the planned location of the production forces and the rational division of labor among all the republics and economic regions in the country's single economic complex.

It is planned to step up the comprehensive development of both evolved and new regions. And, as is known, the country's eastern regions possess the biggest fuel, hydropower, water and forest resources. There are rich mineral raw material reserves here. The region specializes in the production of oil, gas and coal, the use of the hydropower potential and the production of power- and water-consuming industrial products.

Great work on the development of the natural wealth is expanding in West Siberia Region and Kazakhstan. Mighty fuel-power complexes like the West Siberian oil and gas complex, the Kuzbass coal and metallurgical complex, the Ekisbastuz coal complex and the Kansko-Achinsk complex are being developed here. The commissioning of production capacity at the Tobol'sk Petrochemical Combine and the Tomsk Chemical Plant will initiate the creation of a new petrochemical base which will be the biggest in the country. Together with the sectors for the production and primary processing of natural raw material an increasingly large place is being occupied by the sectors figuring among the "upper stages" of the processing industry.

Lenin's principle of the least loss of labor upon the transition from the treatment of raw material through all the subsequent stages of the manufacture of intermediate goods right up to acquisition of the finished production is being implemented.

It is necessary to considerably increase the specialization of the Central Asian economic region. Cotton growing, viticulture and the production of melon crops, fruit and animal husbandry and other labor-intensive products are being further developed here.

It is planned to make fuller use of the production potential that has been created in industry and construction and to expand operating enterprises predominantly in machine building and light industry. These sectors must cater to the needs not only of the Central Asian republics themselves but of other areas of the country also.

A serious problem is enlistment of the Central Asian republics' wealth of labor resources in social production. This is a reliable guarantee of the growth of their economy and a rise in the population's material and cultural well-being. The decision of the 26th CPSU Congress also point in this direction. The documents say plainly: to enlist more actively the surplus manpower of Central Asia and a number of regions of the Caucasus in the development of the country's new territories, particularly regions of West Siberia, the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, Kazakhstan and so forth.

Let us touch on the European part of the USSR. Approximately three-fourths of the country's total fixed capital is concentrated here. It is planned that industry will develop mainly thanks to the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises without an increase in the number of those employed. It is deemed inadvisable to accommodate new and expand operating power- and water-consuming production. The task of building up the production of power- and water-consuming production has been entrusted to the regions east of the Urals. This division of labor among the zones will help us influence more effectively the use of the economic and natural advantages of each zone. And, of course, will contribute to an overall increase in the efficiency of the economic complex of the whole country and the multiplication of the benefits produced.

The Basic Guidelines determine concrete targets for the current 5-year period for each union republic. For example, the RSFSR has to develop the fuel-power complex at a rapid pace. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic will be producing more than 60 percent of total electric power in the country and over 70 percent of the gas and 90 percent of the oil. A leading role in the production of coal and the generation of electric power has been assigned not only the RSFSR but also the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. There will be a particular increase in the production of one of the country's cheapest resources--Ekibastuz coal. Altogether the Kazakh SSR will provide the country with one-sixth of all-union coal in 1985. The Turkmen SSR will account for roughly one-seventh of total gas production.

The Baltic republics will begin to develop the electronics, radiotechnical and instrument-making industry at a preferential rate in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In particular, Lithuania will expand the production of computer equipment, Latvia will increase the rate of manufacture of home radio receivers and Estonia will step up the production of the electronics, instrument-making and electrical equipment industry.

The country's biggest metallurgical bases--the Ukraine's Donetsko-Pridneprovskiy region, the Urals, Kuzbass, Kazakhstan, the center and the northwest--will strengthen and develop their capacity. The first stage of the Oskol'skiy Electrometallurgical Combine will be commissioned in the territorial-production complex formed on the basis of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly, and the complex will provide not only iron ore but also metal. It is planned to build conversion foundries in Belorussia and the Far East. This will make it possible to cut transportation costs for exports of "scrap" from these regions and imports of finished metal.

Energy-consuming subsectors of chemical and petrochemical industry will be located primarily in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Enterprises of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia will undertake mineral fertilizer production. In a word, concern for the development of the chemical and petrochemical sectors will be entrusted to the labor collectives of all the union republics.

It is planned to accelerate the growth of timber, pulp and paper and wood-processing industry in Siberia and the Far East. It is planned to improve the use of forest resources, including the timber of deciduous species, in the European part of the country. A comprehensive target program for the creation of a permanent timber raw material base for the pulp and paper industry is being implemented here.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is a crucial stage in a refinement in the structure and the location of agricultural production by zone and region of the country. There will be a considerable increase in the level of the specialization and concentration of this sector.

"The Basic Guidelines" determine the tasks and paths of an appreciable improvement in the supply of food to the population. As is known, a decision has been adopted on the development of a special food program. It is sufficient to say that in the current 5-year plan the increase in the agricultural product per capita will be twice that of the previous 5-year plan. This is undoubtedly a taut, but practicable task. It will need to be accomplished by rural workers of all the union republics. Each of them must make an appreciable contribution to the country's food potential. For example, the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia have been entrusted with supplying the sugar refineries with more than 90 percent of all the beets. As before, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan will provide the factories with 90 percent of all the cotton cultivated in the country. Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and also certain regions of Uzbekistan will specialize in wool production. Georgia will increase its attention to supplying the country with tea, grapes and subtropical crops. Armenia will increase the production of essential-oil crops, fruit and berries. In a word, each republic, proceeding from natural and climatic conditions, will do its bit for the formation of the country's food program.

The territorial division of labor demands a well organized system of the interrepublic and interregional exchange of raw material, fuel and finished products. It is impossible without a further refinement of transport-economic relations and the development of all forms of transportation as the material basis providing for freight exchange between regions of the country. Carrying capacity and throughput of the heaviest freight traffic routes of the railroad network will increase in the 11th 5-Year Plan. No less than 3,000 km of new railroad will be added to it, and train movement the length of the Baykal-Amur Main Line will begin.

On the basis of the growth of the economy and social production efficiency there will be a considerable rise in the well-being of the peoples of all the union republics. As emphasized at the 26th party congress, the cultural, everyday living conditions of people of different regions of the country will be further equalized. Particular attention will be paid to an improvement in the life, existence and culture of the population in the newly developed regions. Housing construction in Siberia, the Far East and the north will proceed rapidly. There will be gratifying changes here throughout the social-cultural complex and an improvement in supplies to the population of goods in mass demand.

The successful accomplishment of the big and crucial tasks pertaining to the country's economic and social development will accelerate the process of the all-round development and further rapprochement of the economies of the union republics within the framework of the single national economic complex and will considerably advance the great cause of the building of communism.

KIEV REPORTS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

LD102034 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The number of trade establishments is constantly growing in the Ukraine. Their construction is envisaged by a complex long-term development program worked out to cover every city and village. During the current 5-year period almost R370 million will be allocated from the state budget for the development of trade in the republic which is taking place in the conditions of ever growing purchasing capacity and demand of the population.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10 AUG

LD110240 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in Udmurtiya have to date reaped grain crops on half the total area. Rye, the main food crop in the Udmurtiya Non-Chernozem Zone has done best during the current summer season. For this reason the future winter crop area will occupy 100,000 hectares more than this year. Grain has been threshed on 1 million hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. This is 88 percent of the entire area. (0200 GMT)

The Belorussian harvest is in progress on almost 3 million hectares, and has spread quickly from the south to the north of the republic. (0400 GMT)

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the Crimea have completed harvesting early grain crops. Farmers of Ulyanovskaya Oblast have prepared around 400,000 hectares for winter crops sowing. That is two-thirds of the entire area. Grain growers are concentrating mainly on winter rye of the Chulpan variety which is produced in Bashkiriya and which yields around 30-35 quintals from each hectare. (0600 GMT)

The second harvest of tomatoes has begun today on specialized sovkhozes and kolkhozes in subtropical Azerbaijan. Fields are being prepared for the second sowing of cabbage, the harvesting of which will start in October. Second sowing of vegetables are carried out on a quarter of the republic's market gardens, increasing the harvest by 50,000 tons. (1000 GMT)

The harvest ends in Rostovskaya Oblast. Grain has been cut from 3 million hectares. Mass harvesting of corn began today in Voronezhskaya Oblast. The corn area is about 300,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Azerbaijan has already procured over 400,000 tons of vegetables, which is 35,000 tons more than last year. (1330 GMT)

Harvesting of early grain crops has begun in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Barley is in swathes on the first thousands of hectares. Grain crops occupy over 4 million hectares in the oblast. (1500 GMT)

RSFSR COUNCIL VIEWS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY MECHANIZATION

LD102102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1880 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation today considered the question of the present state of, and measures to speed up the mechanization of animal husbandry on the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. At the session it was noted that the increase in technical equipment and power available to animal husbandry has made it possible to achieve the entire increase in farm production in the 10th 5-Year Plan with no additional manpower. The level of integrated mechanization in animal husbandry is higher on farms in the Leningradskaya, Moskovskaya, Vologodskaya, Tyumenskaya and Magadanskaya Oblasts than in others.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, thanks to a new system of machinery, the complete mechanization of 75 percent of dairy farms is anticipated, with corresponding figures of 80 percent and 90 percent of pig-breeding and poultry farms, respectively. The main way to achieve these targets is through reconstruction, expansion, and technical reequipping of farms now in operation. In order to ensure reliable operation of machinery on the farms, it is planned to create a corps of craftsmen engaged in maintenance work on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to supply them with permanent centers and mobile technical servicing facilities. Integrated mechanization will make possible the release from stock-raising work of 400,000 to 450,000 people.